R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 015 291 VT 003 850

MARITAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS, MARCH 1966. SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT NUMBER 80.

BY- WALDMAN, ELIZABETH
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS (DEPT. OF LABOR)

REPORT NUMBER MON-LABOR-REV-REPRINT-2521 PUB DATE APR 67
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.25 HC-$1.48 35P.

DESCRIPTORS- *FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS, EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, *WORKING WOMEN, INCOME, *MARITAL STATUS, *LABOR FORCE, FAMILY INCOME, AGE, SEX (CHARACTERISTICS), RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS, CHILD CARE, OCCUPATIONS, WORK EXPERIENCE,

THE THRIVING ECONOMY'S DEMAND FOR WORKERS RESULTED IN DECREASED UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN 1966 FOR WHITE AND NEGRO WOMEN AND WHITE MEN. THE INCREASED NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKERS RESULTED NOT ONLY FROM THE EXPANDING JOB MARKET BUT ALSO FROM FEDERAL LEGISLATION OUTLAWING SEX DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT. IN THIS DECADE, THE MOST SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN WOMEN WORKERS, 25 PERCENT, HAS BEEN IN MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 35 YEARS OF AGE. THE DECLINING BIRTH RATE AMONG WIVES 21-24 YEARS OLD AND THE CHANGING ATTITUDES OF EMPLOYERS, SOCIETY, AND FAMILIES HAVE MADE YOUNG MOTHERS' WORKING MORE ACCEPTABLE. NEGRO WOMEN, WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN, CONTINUED TO HAVE HIGHER WORKER RATES AND LOWER INCOMES THAN WHITES, EVEN WHEN THEY WERE FAMILY HEADS. OVER HALF WERE SERVICE WORKERS WHILE ONLY 16 PERCENT OF WHITES HELD SUCH JOBS. THE COMPARATIVELY LOW INCOME LEVELS AMONG NEGRO FAMILIES REFLECT THE CONCENTRATION OF FAMILY HEADS AMONG THE LESS SKILLED OCCUPATIONS, MANY IN WHICH INTERMITTENT EMPLOYMENT IS NOT UNUSUAL. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND STATUS FOR VARIOUS COMBINATIONS OF WORKER VARIABLES ARE PRESENTED IN TABULAR FORMS FROM DATA GATHERED IN A MONTHLY SURVEY BY BUREAU OF CENSUS FOR THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. THIS ARTICLE IS A REPRINT FROM THE "MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW," APRIL 1967 AND IS AVAILABLE FROM BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, 14TH STREET AND CONSTITUTION AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20210. (FP)

A Monthly Labor Review Reprint

From the April 1967 Issue

ED015291

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL OFFICE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY.

SPECIAL LABOR FORCE REPORT NO. 80

MARITAL AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS OF WORKERS, MARCH 1966

VT003850

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Erratum

Page 30, column 2, second paragraph:

The increase between 1960 and 1965 in the number of wives who worked at some time during the year should be 11 percent, not 70 percent; the number who worked should be 19.6 million, not 19.1 million.

Special Labor Force Report No. 80

Marital and Family Characteristics of Workers, March 1966

ELIZABETH WALDMAN*

WOMEN, mostly wives and mothers, continued to respond to the pressure for additional workers during the year ended in March 1966. The thriving economy drew an additional 1 million persons into the civilian labor force; married, widowed, divorced, or separated women accounted for 63 percent of the increase and single women 18 percent. As circumstances permit, women are attracted into the labor force for a variety of reasons—to help pay their children's college tuition, to supplement a husband's retirement income, to provide all, or nearly all, the income in a fatherless family, to help buy a new home, a second car, a color television set. Information obtained in annual surveys relating to the marital and family characteristics of workers during the 1960's [1] permits an analysis of the effects of business conditions, changing social mores, and other elements on the labor force participation rates of women.

Among the more important developments examined in this article are the increasing tendency among married women under age 35 to enter the labor force and the effect of the declining birth rate among wives 20 to 24 years old. Occupational similarities among husbands and wives and employment and income characteristics among different types of families by color are also described.

Most Jobless Rates Down

Propitious economic conditions between March of 1965 and 1966 generated enough jobs so that the number of unemployed married men fell below 1 million for the first year in over a decade. Only 2.4 percent of the 37 million married men in the labor force were looking for work in March 1966, compared with 2.9 percent in March 1965 and 6.1 percent in March 1961. An equally striking decrease occurred among the 15 million married women in the labor force; their unemployment rate dropped to 3.7 in March 1966 from 5.1 percent in March 1965, and 7.0 percent in March 1961. For women who were heads of families, the unemployment rate remained unchanged—about 5 percent—over the year.

The strong demand for workers did not materially improve the situation among Negro [2] married men between March 1965 and March 1966. Their unemployment rate did not change significantly over the year, and at 4.7 percent in March 1966, it remained double the rate for all married men. Negro married women found the tightened job market more beneficial, as their unemployment rate fell sharply to 5.4 percent from 8.8 percent in March 1965.

Husband-Wife Families

All of the March surveys from 1960 through 1966 show that in about half the families where the husband was unemployed, the wife or other family members were in the labor force (table 1). This proportion has changed relatively little despite the great reduction in the number of unem-

*Of the Division of Labor Force Studies, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[1] This analysis is based primarily on information from supplementary questions in the March 1966 monthly survey of the labor force, conducted for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census through its Current Population Survey.

Previous survey findings were published in the *Monthly Labor Review* of March and August 1960, April 1961, January 1962, January 1963, February 1964, and March of 1965 and 1966, and reprinted with additional tabular material and explanatory notes as Special Labor Force Reports Nos. 2, 7, 13, 20, 26, 40, 50, and 64, respectively.

Most of the monthly data presented here relate to the population 14 years old and over, including inmates of institutions and those members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (846,000 in March 1966). Annual average data in this report refer to the civilian noninstitutional population.

Unless otherwise indicated, references to married persons relate to those living with their spouses, and references to families and their heads refer only to husband-wife families. (By definition, the husband is the head in these families.) A married couple or a parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters is treated as part of the head's family.

[2] Data for nonwhites will be used to represent Negroes, who constitute about 92 percent of all nonwhites in the United States.

ployed husbands in recent years. However, where husbands were employed, the proportion of families with wives or others in the family in the labor force had slowly drifted upward to 49 percent in 1966 from 43 percent in 1960. Consequently, for the first time the percentage with family members in the labor force was about the same whether the husband was employed or unemployed, and the change was almost entirely because of an increase in the proportion of wives rather than others in the family who work.

Among all families with employed male heads in March 1966, more than half had at least one other earner in 1965 who helped to bring the median family income of this multiearner group to nearly $8,900.

Employment status of male head in March 1966	Families with male heads: All — Median family income in 1965	All — Percent of total	Negro — Median family income in 1965	Negro — Percent of total
Employed, total	$7,890	100.0	$5,208	100.0
Employed full time	8,020	95.5	5,455	93.1
With 2 or more earners, 1965	8,863	55.2	6,241	64.4
With 1 earner, 1965	6,663	44.5	4,130	35.4
Unemployed, total	5,071	100.0	3,145	100.0
Looking for full-time jobs	5,126	95.4	3,240	97.9
With 2 or more earners, 1965	5,954	52.0	3,991	57.2
With 1 earner, 1965	4,465	44.7	2,483	39.3

Where there was only one family earner through the entire year, the median was $2,200 less. Although approximately the same percentage of families of unemployed as employed male heads had two or more earners in 1965, the median family income of the unemployed heads was almost $3,000 lower. Seven percent of the 35.1 million families in which the male head was employed full time in March 1966 had incomes below $3,000 in 1965. Some may have had some unemployment during the previous year. Nevertheless, the 7 percent represented about 2.5 million families, and some of these may have had more than one earner.

Among the nearly 850,000 families in which the male head was looking for full-time work in March 1966, 25 percent had incomes of less than $3,000—3½ times the proportion among heads who worked full time. One-third of all the unemployed male heads had been jobless 15 weeks or more; they had been jobseekers at least since the beginning of 1966, a period of prosperous business conditions with a very high level of employment. Undoubtedly many of these unemployed men lacked the skills and experience which employers desired. The median family income in 1965 among these long-term unemployed heads was $4,100, reflecting some joblessness during the year.

Family income data also indicates the plight of the Negro male head in his role of family provider. The 1965 family income of Negro male heads who usually worked full time was nearly $5,500—about one-third below that of their white counterparts. Another wide gap is found when incomes are compared for families with only one earner, those with two or more earners, and those whose family heads are unemployed.

The relative contribution of the wife's earnings to family income has changed little in the 1960's despite her labor force gains. Between 1960 and 1965, the number of wives who worked at some time during each year increased by 70 percent to 19.1 million. Nevertheless, on average, the proportion of family income contributed by the wife's earnings rose from 20 percent in 1960 to 22 percent in 1965. That year it reached as high as 38 percent among wives who had worked full time the entire year, and as low as 8 percent for those who either worked full time only part of the year or were employed at part-time jobs.

Women in the 1960's

Society's prejudice against the worker-wife-mother combination appeared to soften in the expanding job market of the mid-sixties which has already absorbed most available male workers, culled the residual underskilled, inexperienced male ranks, and even prodded some men from retirement. Another boost for working women came with Federal legislation, e.g., the Federal Equal Pay Act of 1963 and Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which outlawed sex discrimination in employment.

The increase in the number of wives who worked helped family income to soar to new highs in 1965; the median income of families with both husband and wife in the labor force was $8,600. It also allowed women to make use of their skills in fields other than homemaking. Some employers found married women accepted lower wages or salaries than men in comparable work, were not as concerned with fringe benefits and seniority rights,

and could fill the fast-growing part-time clerical, service, and sales jobs.

Forty-six percent of the growth in the total labor force between 1960 and 1966 was accounted for by the influx of married women. Working wives numbered 15.2 million in March 1966—about 57 percent of the female labor force. Comparable figures were 12.3 million and 54 percent in 1960, 8.6 million and 48 percent in 1950, and 4.2 million and 30 percent in 1940. Part of the increase can be attributed to the steadily growing size of the married population. In March 1966, married women outnumbered single women 3 to 1 in the population (14 years of age and over) and 2½ to 1 in the labor force. Prior to World War II, the ratio of married to single women in the population was 2 to 1, but there were 1½ times more single than married women in the labor force.

Age of Wives

During the 1940's and 1950's, the increase in the number of wives in the labor force was concentrated among middle-aged, mature women past age 35. The comparatively smaller gains for younger married women had generally been attributed to the deterrent effect of the presence of young children. However, in this decade, the most significant increases in women's labor force

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY HEAD, WIFE, AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, BY COLOR, SELECTED YEARS, MARCH 1960 TO MARCH 1966

[Husband-wife families]

Employment status and relationship to head	March of—						
	1966			1965	1963	1961	1960
	All families	White	Nonwhite				
HEAD IN LABOR FORCE							
Number (thousands)	36,763	33,754	3,009	36,545	36,079	35,453	35,041
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force	48.7	47.8	58.0	47.4	46.5	45.0	43.0
Wife only	29.8	28.9	39.6	29.6	28.7	27.6	25.8
Wife and other member	8.2	8.0	10.4	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.2
Other member only	10.7	11.0	8.0	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.1
Wife or other member employed [1,2]	46.2	45.5	54.2	44.6	43.3	41.2	40.1
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed	2.4	2.3	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.8	2.9
Neither wife nor other member in labor force	51.3	52.2	42.0	52.6	53.5	55.0	57.0
HEAD EMPLOYED [2]							
Number (thousands)	35,916	33,043	2,873	35,512	34,595	33,428	33,579
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force	48.6	47.8	58.2	47.2	46.2	44.6	42.7
Wife only	29.7	28.9	39.7	29.4	28.6	27.3	25.5
Wife and other member	8.1	7.9	10.4	7.3	6.9	6.6	6.1
Other member only	10.8	11.0	8.1	10.5	10.8	10.8	11.2
Wife or other member employed [1,2]	46.3	45.6	54.6	44.5	43.2	41.2	40.0
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed	2.3	2.2	3.6	2.7	3.0	3.5	2.7
Neither wife nor other member in labor force	51.4	52.2	41.8	52.8	53.8	55.4	57.3
HEAD UNEMPLOYED							
Number (thousands)	847	711	136	1,033	1,484	2,025	1,462
As percent of heads in labor force	2.3	2.1	4.5	3.0	4.1	5.7	4.2
Percent distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member in labor force	50.1	49.4	53.7	54.6	53.2	51.4	49.7
Wife only	31.9	30.7	38.2	36.6	32.3	34.1	32.1
Wife and other member	10.4	10.4	10.3	7.8	9.0	6.5	8.0
Other member only	7.8	8.3	5.1	10.3	11.9	10.8	9.6
Wife or other member employed [1,2]	42.9	42.1	47.1	47.5	45.7	41.5	41.7
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed	7.2	7.3	6.6	7.2	7.5	9.9	7.9
Neither wife nor other member in labor force	49.9	50.6	46.3	45.4	46.8	48.6	50.3

[1] Data may also include a wife or other member unemployed.
[2] The employed includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

participation have taken place among younger married women, while the worker rates for those over 35 continued their long-term upward climb, as shown below:

Wives in labor force, by age

Survey date	Number (thousands)		Labor force rate	
	Less than 35 years	35 years or more	Less than 35 years	35 years or more
March 1966	4,956	10,222	34.3	36.0
March 1960	3,948	8,305	28.2	31.7
March 1956	3,932	7,193	27.5	30.0
April 1950	3,618	4,932	25.0	23.0
April 1947	2,637	4,039	19.7	20.1
March 1940	2,110	2,090	18.4	12.2

During the 1950's, the number of working wives over 35 increased about 70 percent, whereas the number under 35 rose only 10 percent. In contrast, from 1960–66 the number of wives under age 35 in the labor force increased 25 percent, about the same proportion as wives over 35.

The March 1966 composition of the female labor force was influenced markedly by the large population changes in recent years among married women in the prime childbearing ages of 20 to 34. In 1966, 4.3 million married women in the population were 20 to 24 years old, 700,000 more than in the 1960 survey. Over the 6 years, their numbers in the labor force increased by 550,000; their participation rate rose to 38 percent from 30 percent in 1960.

Sixty percent of the 550,000 net additions to the labor force were childless wives, although childless wives were only 31 percent of all married women of these ages. The increase in their labor force participation rate equaled that for mothers of young children, as indicated below:

Wives 20 to 24 years of age

	(Numbers in thousands)		
	Total [1]	With no children under 18 years	With children under 6 years
Population, March 1966	4,264	1,338	2,877
Increase from 1960	689	415	232
Labor force rate, March 1966	38.1	68.9	23.7
Increase in percentage points from March 1960	8.1	5.6	5.4
Labor force, March 1966	1,626	922	682
Increase from March 1960	552	338	201

[1] Includes some wives with children 6 to 17 years only.

The sharp rise in the number of childless wives in the labor force resulted from the increase in both the number and the proportion who had not yet had children. Their labor force rate, at 69 percent, was almost three times the rate for mothers, and this factor alone accounted for about 125,000 of the increased number of workers in this age group.[3]

Of relevance here is that a slow, but steady decline in birth rates has been occurring since 1957 among married women in the major childbearing ages.[4] This has led to some recent speculation that young married women, such as the 20- to 24-year-olds in this discussion, may be electing to postpone having their first child for a variety of reasons—to take advantage of favorable work opportunities, to build family resources, to have more money to buy or furnish a home. Probably the more widespread public discussion and availability of birth control information have had some effect on the declining birth rates among young wives; however, data on the subject are not available.

The changes among the 25- to 34-year-old group of married women are also noteworthy. Their labor force number rose by 350,000 between March 1960 and March 1966 to 3 million while their population was declining by about the same number. Since there was little change in the proportions with children, the smaller population size alone would have meant a drop of 100,000 in labor force number had the labor force participation rates not risen. Clearly then, the changing attitudes on the part of employers, society at large, and within the families have made it more acceptable for young mothers to work.

Child Care Facilities

Making use of available family members is a time-tested method of caring for children. The percentage of wives (husband present) in the labor force is usually higher if adult female relatives are living in the families and are available to look after their children or household (table 2). In March 1966, the proportion of husband-wife families which had such relatives—one out of every eight—was the same as in 1959, the first time these data were tabulated.

[3] The 1966 labor force participation rates by child status were applied to the 1966 population of married women (4,264,000) distributed by the 1960 proportions with and those without children under age 18. The labor force would have totaled 1,502,000 instead of the actual 1,626,000, indicating that 124,000 of the increase was a result of the changed composition with respect to the presence of children.

[4] *Vital Statistics of the United States, 1964, Volume I—Natality* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1965).

Among families with children of preschool age, female relatives in the home helped to raise the wives' labor force rate 7 percentage points higher than the rate of wives without the aid of such women. Even among families with no children, the proportion of wives in the labor force was higher when relatives such as the husband's or wife's mother, daughter, sister, aunt, or cousin were present.

The adequacy of other substitutes for a mother's care, such as care in someone else's home, day-care centers, or nursery schools, may have more influence on the mother's decision to work when preschool-age children are present than when the children are in school at least part or all of the prospective workday. In March 1966, there were 3.8 million working mothers with children under 6 (3.2 million married women, and 600,000 widowed, divorced, or separated women). The number of these working mothers is expected to rise by about 43 percent during the 1970's. This underscores the need for developing, either publicly or privately, other than makeshift arrangements for the care of preschool-age children.

Another view of this situation is contained in a preliminary report [5] on child-care arrangements which shows that there were 6.1 million mothers who worked at least half a year, either full or part time during 1964, and had at least one child under 14. These women had a total of 12.3 million children, a fifth of all children under 14 in the United States. According to the study, almost half the children (46 percent) were looked after in their own homes; 15 percent were cared for in other homes; 15 percent had mothers who worked only during school hours; 13 percent were cared for by their own mothers while they worked; 8 percent, mostly 12 or 13 years old, took care of themselves; and only 2 percent were in day-care or after-school centers.

The trends toward higher levels of education and a younger population of mothers with work experience indicate that labor shortages in certain occupational fields (teachers, technicians, hospital services) might be reduced if the child care problems were solved.

[5] *Child Care Arrangements of the Nation's Working Mothers, 1965, A Preliminary Report* (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration and the U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1965).

[6] Albert Rees, "The American Labor Force," in William Haber, ed., *Labor in a Changing America* (New York, Basic Books, Inc., Publishers, 1966).

Negro Wives

Historically, Negro wives have had higher worker rates than white wives, and the pattern continued into the 1960's. Data for 1965 show that the work experience of Negro wives was more extensive than that of white wives. This was true despite the presence or absence of children, the ages of their husbands, or their husband's full- or part-time work experience during the year. About three out of five Negro, but only two out of five white, wives had some work experience in 1965. As expected, the proportion of wives who had worked at one time or another during the year was greater in families with older children or with no children than in families with younger children:

	Percent of wives with work experience in 1965	
	White	*Negro*
Total wives	44	59
No children under 18 years	46	60
Children 6 to 17 years only	51	67
Children under 6 years	36	53

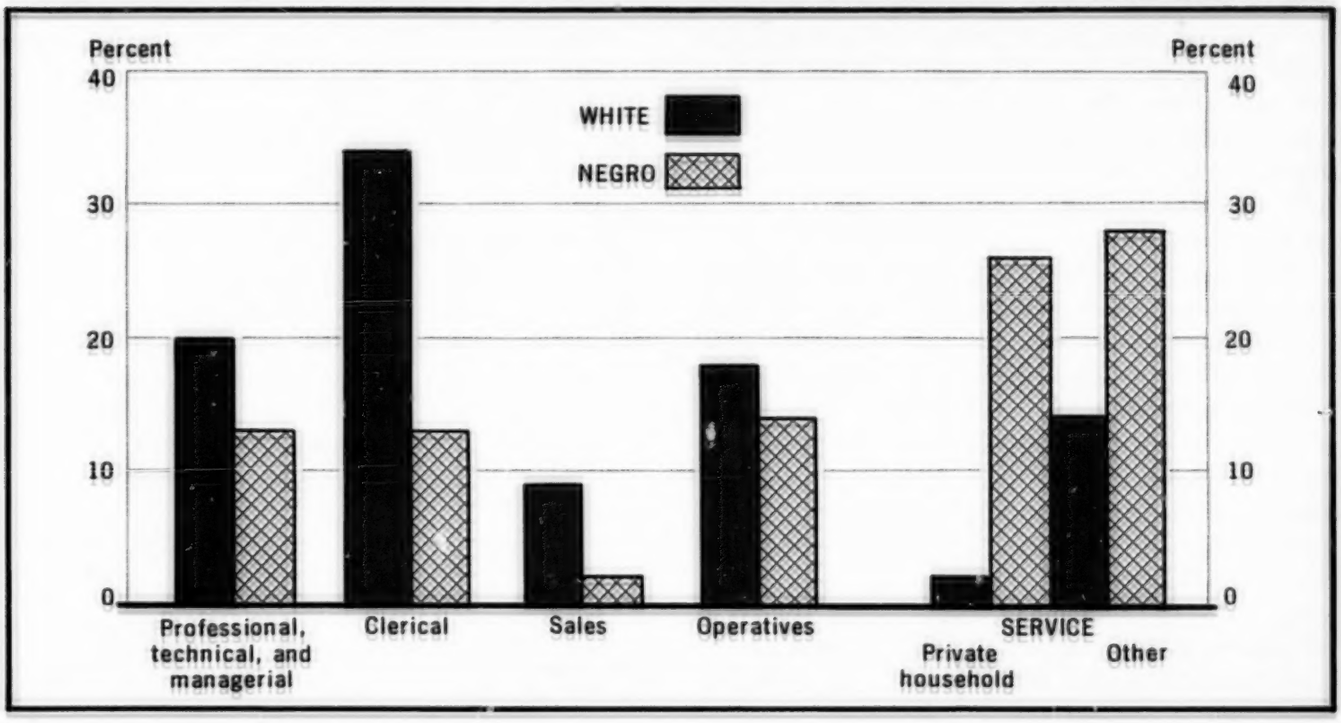
From a cursory look at these figures, it appears that the presence of school age or younger children is less of a restraint on the labor force attachment of nonwhite than white wives. There are, however, many causal elements which account for the differences. Economic necessity tops the list, but, as Albert Rees [6] and others have commented, the underlying forces for these differences may be more sociological than economic.

TABLE 2. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WIVES BY PRESENCE OF FEMALE RELATIVES AGE 18 AND OVER, AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966

Presence and age of children	All husband-wife families	No female relatives	1 or more female relatives		
			Total	All in labor force	1 or more not in labor force
	Percent distribution of families				
Total	100.0	87.2	12.8	5.6	7.2
No children under 18 years	100.0	85.9	14.1	6.3	7.8
Children 6 to 17 years only	100.0	81.5	18.5	8.2	10.3
Children under 6 years	100.0	94.1	5.9	2.2	3.7
	Percent of wives in labor force				
Total	35.4	34.5	42.1	40.9	42.9
No children under 18 years	38.4	37.7	43.2	41.5	44.6
Children 6 to 17 years only	43.7	43.5	44.7	42.9	46.1
Children under 6 years	24.2	23.6	31.0	32.3	30.3

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

Occupation Group[1] of Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Color, March 1966



[1] Excludes a small percent who were farmers, craftsmen, and laborers.

Rees mentions the presence of discrimination in housing which may reduce the satisfaction possible from work in the home; the more frequent part-time work which is available for nonwhite women; and the higher marital instability in Negro families which encourages the continued labor force participation of the wife as insurance against the possibility of separation, desertion, or divorce.

Women as Family Heads

From 1960 to 1965, an overall gain of 500,000 families with female heads brought the total number to 5 million, which remained unchanged at the time of the March 1966 survey. This meant that in 1 out of every 10 families in the United States, a widowed, divorced, separated, or (infrequently) single woman was responsible for raising children in a fatherless home, or supporting aged parents, chronically disabled, or other family members.

Most information about families in this category during the sixties tells a dismal story of deprivation amidst affluence, of the linkage of the female heads' lower educational levels, less skilled occupational status, and resultant low family income. Age, too, is a factor, for nearly half of these family breadwinners are over 50 years old, the least educated age group among women today.

In 1966, as 6 years earlier, female family heads were about equally divided between women working or looking for work and women who were keeping house. Of the 2.6 million in the work force, 5.0 percent were jobseekers in 1966, a slight decline from the 6.1 percent unemployed in 1960.

The median income for 1965 among families headed by employed women in March 1966 was $4,600, or 58 percent less than the median income among families headed by employed men. The family income level was altered by different circumstances. When the female head was employed and at least one other family member was bringing home a paycheck, the median was $6,100; with the head working and no children in the household, the median was $5,700; with three or more children present, it was $3,500; and when the female head was a part-time worker, the median income was $3,300. The 128,000 female family heads who were looking for work in March 1966 had a median family income of $2,400 in 1965, well below the acknowledged poverty level; unem-

ployed male heads had a median about twice as high in 1965.

About 1 million of the female heads not in the labor force were at least 65 years old; they probably were living on relatively fixed incomes which usually do not rise as economic conditions improve—pensions, social security, or welfare payments—and were not responsible for young children. On the other hand, the median incomes of mothers who were family heads not in the labor force seemed to rise according to the number of children they supported; one child—$1,800; four or more children—$2,600.

A fifth (1.1 million) of all female family heads were Negroes; their median family income in 1965 was only $2,600. Although three out of four employed Negro female family heads worked full time in March 1966, their median family income in 1965, $3,400, was about $1,500 less than that of employed white women who headed families and were full-time workers.

Several methods of helping to solve the problems of the poor are in experimental and discussion stages. They range from welfare centers which train mothers for work while arranging and paying for child care service, to guaranteed income plans which would put a floor under family income. Whether women who head families will ultimately benefit from these and the many other proposals is speculative at this time. However, there is more public awareness of their dilemma and more efforts are being made on their behalf.

Occupations

The requirements of an expanding, computerized, space age technology, added to longer range developments, caused the occupational pattern of our work force to shift from a predominantly blue-collar to white-collar one about 10 years ago. In tandem with this occupational shift, there was a change in industry employment away from goods-producing industries (manufacturing, agriculture, construction, mining) and into the services (government, trade, transport). In March 1966, about half of all employed married men and three-fourths of all employed married women were in the service industries.

Women have had a heavy influence on the white-collar encroachment. Out of 8 million working wives in March 1950, 49 percent were in white-collar jobs; 6 years later there were 11 million employed wives, 53 percent in white-collar jobs; and 16 years later during the March 1966 survey, the proportion rose to 58 percent of about 15 million married women workers.

In March 1966, married women were still less concentrated than single women in professional and in clerical jobs, 45 and 56 percent, respectively. The contrast was even more marked among women in the middle and older ages, while the proportion of younger married women in these fields was about the same as that of the single women.

The occupational differences between white and Negro wives are illustrated in the chart. Over half of the employed married Negro women were private household or other service workers, and only a fourth held white-collar jobs in March 1966. In contrast, over 60 percent of the white wives were white-collar workers, and only 16 percent held service jobs. Among women under 35, a fifth of the employed Negro wives were in clerical occupations compared with two-fifths of the white working wives, but equal proportions (about 17 percent) of each group were in the professional and technical category. Past 35 years old, this proportion dropped to 13 percent for white wives and 9 percent for Negroes.

There is a correlation between a particular occupation of the husband and his wife. For example, in March 1966 among married couples where the husband was a teacher, 42 percent of the working wives were teachers; when the hus-

TABLE 3. OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

Major occupation group of wife	Husband unemployed	Husband employed [1]	Husband not in labor force
All employed wives: Number (thousands)	325	13,312	981
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	6.8	14.3	14.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4.3	4.7	6.4
Clerical and kindred workers	24.9	32.4	12.1
Sales workers	4.3	8.0	5.9
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.5	1.3	1.6
Operatives and kindred workers	26.2	17.0	16.6
Private household workers	8.3	4.3	14.4
Service workers, except private household	23.1	15.0	20.5
Other [2]	.6	3.1	1.5

[1] Includes members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.
[2] Includes farmers and farm managers and farm and nonfarm laborers.

NOTE: Because of rounding, sums of individual items may not equal totals.

bands were clerical workers, 45 percent of the wives were clerical workers; when the heads were in operative positions in nondurable goods manufacturing, 42 percent of the wives were operatives in various manufacturing fields; and when the husbands were in service jobs, 31 percent of the wives were also in service jobs. This relationship is not always true, particularly if the occupation involved is one where women are not traditionally employed. Among wives whose husbands were craftsmen, foremen, or in related occupations, less than 2 percent performed similar work. However, even among couples where the husbands were salesmen, only 13 percent of their wives did sales work.

With this kind of relationship, it follows that working wives of employed men were more likely to be in more skilled and relatively better paying jobs than were wives of unemployed men, as the unemployed are usually the less skilled workers (table 3). One of five wives with employed husbands was in the professional, technical, or managerial fields in March 1966, compared with 1 out of 10 wives of the unemployed. In fact, 60 percent of the wives of employed men worked at white-collar jobs—a third were in clerical work, against 40 percent of the wives of the unemployed, only a quarter of whom were in clerical work.

Because most family income usually depends upon the paycheck of the head, the comparatively low-income levels among Negro families reflect a concentration of Negro heads, male and female, among the less skilled occupations. Among male heads, 18 percent of the Negroes with work experience in 1965 were employed longest as unskilled laborers, compared with 6 percent of all male heads (table 4). Furthermore, the median family income among these unskilled workers was lower for Negroes. The ratio of Negro to all male heads who were service workers was 2 to 1, and their median family income was three-fourths that of all male heads in that field. The proportion of Negroes who were skilled craftsmen was half that for all men who were heads of families, and their median income was one-third lower.

The low median income of employed Negro female family heads reflects the high proportions in the relatively low-paying private household and other service occupations in which intermittent employment is not unusual. Their median family income was $2,850 in 1965 when 60 percent were in these two occupation groups. Among all employed female family heads, only a third were in these less skilled occupations and their median family income was $4,350. The income of Negro families could be increased by an upgrading of their occupational structure and the consequent decrease in the incidence of unemployment.

TABLE 4. OCCUPATION OF LONGEST JOB HELD IN 1965 FOR MALE FAMILY HEADS WITH WORK EXPERIENCE DURING THE YEAR, AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1965, BY COLOR

Occupation group	All		Nonwhite	
	Percent	Median family income, 1965	Percent	Median family income, 1965
All occupations: Number (thousands)	37,774	$7,787	3,240	$5,002
Percent	100.0		100.0	
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.7	10,211	6.4	9,239
Farmers and farm managers	5.0	4,076	3.4	(1)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	15.0	9,710	4.0	(1)
Clerical and kindred workers	6.8	7,962	7.4	6,057
Sales workers	5.4	8,864	1.7	(1)
Craftsmen and kindred workers	21.1	8,038	11.4	5,984
Operatives and kindred workers	20.3	6,994	29.4	5,293
Private household	.1	(1)	.4	(1)
Service workers, except private household	6.1	6,498	12.9	4,825
Farm laborers	1.6	2,735	4.8	(1)
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.9	5,490	18.1	4,448

[1] Median income not shown where base is under 200,000.

This reprint contains, in addition to the article from the April 1967 issue of the *Review*, the following material:

		Page
Explanatory Note		A–2
Detailed Tables:		
A.	Employment status of the population, by marital status and sex, March 1965 and March 1966, and color, March 1966	A–5
B.	Population and labor force, by marital status, age, and sex, March 1966	A–6
B–1.	Population and labor force, by marital status, age, sex, and color, March 1966	A–7
C.	Employment status of the female population, by marital status and residence, March 1966	A–8
D.	Employment status of the female population and of married women, husband present, by color and residence, March 1966	A–8
E.	Major occupation group of employed persons, by full-time and part-time status, marital status, sex, and selected age groups, March 1966	A–9
E–1.	Major occupation group of employed women, by marital status, color, and selected age groups, March 1966	A–10
F.	Labor force and marital status of ever-married women, by age, presence and age of children, and color, March 1966	A–11
G.	Employment and marital status of ever-married women, by presence and age of children, and color, March 1966	A–12
H.	Percent distribution and labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by presence and age of children, and residence, March 1966	A–13
I.	Percent distribution and labor force participation rates of white and nonwhite married women, husband present, by presence and age of children, residence, and region (South and other), March 1966	A–14
J.	Labor force participation rates of married women, husband present, by income of husband in 1965, by age of wife, presence and age of children, and color, March 1966	A–15
K.	Married women, husband present, by income of husband in 1965, by labor force status and age of wife, and presence and age of children, March 1966	A–15
L.	Labor force status of nonfarm married women, husband present, by income of husband in 1965, color, and presence and age of children, March 1966	A–16
M.	Work experience in 1965 of married women, husband present, by presence and age of children and age of husband, March 1966	A–16
N.	Work experience in 1965 of married women, husband present, by work experience in 1965 of husband, March 1966	A–16
O.	Income of husband-wife families in 1965, by work experience of nonfarm wives in 1965 and color, March 1966	A–17
P.	Employment status of married women, husband present, by employment status and occupation group of husband, March 1966	A–17
Q.	Occupation group of employed married women, husband present, by employment status and occupation group of husband, March 1966	A–18
R.	Occupation group of employed married women, husband present, by age, and presence and age of children, March 1966	A–20
S.	Employment status of wife and other family members, by employment status of head of husband-wife family, March 1966	A–21
T.	Employment status of family heads and other family members, by type of family and color, March 1966	A–22
U.	Earnings of married women, husband present, as a percent of family income in 1965, by selected characteristics, March 1966	A–23
V.	Employment status of family heads, by type of family and age of head, March 1966	A–23
W.	Occupation group of employed family heads, by type of family, March 1966	A–24

257-122 O - 67 - 2

Explanatory Note

THE ESTIMATES in this report are based primarily on supplementary questions in the March 1966 monthly survey of the labor force conducted and tabulated for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census. The basic labor force concepts, sample design, estimating methods, and reliability of the data are described briefly in the material which follows.[1]

Definitions and Explanations

Population Coverage. In the monthly survey, information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 357 areas throughout the country. Beginning in January 1960, the coverage of the monthly survey was extended to include Alaska and Hawaii. The estimates presented here relate primarily to persons 14 years old and over in the civilian population of the United States, including inmates of institutions, in the calendar week ending March 12, 1966. Members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post (846,000 in March 1966) were also included, but all other members of the Armed Forces were excluded.

Marital Status. Persons were classified into the following categories according to their marital status at the time of interview: Single; married, spouse present; married, spouse absent; widowed; or divorced. The classification "married, spouse present" is applied to husband and wife if both were reported as members of the same household even though one may have been temporarily absent on business, on vacation, on a visit, in a hospital, etc., at the time of interview. The term "married, spouse absent" applies to all other married persons.

Family. The term "family" as used here refers to a group of two persons or more related by blood, marriage, or adoption, and residing together; such persons are counted as members of one family. One person in each family is designated as the "head." This person is usually the one regarded as the head by the members of the family; married women are not classified as heads if their husbands are living with them at the time of the survey. A lodger and his wife who are not related to the head of the family, or a resident employee whose wife lives with him, are considered a separate family. However, a married couple or a parent-child group related to the head of the family and sharing his living quarters is treated not as a separate family but as part of the head's family. The expression "husband-wife family" indicates that the head of the family is a married man whose wife (and perhaps other family members) lives with him.

Children. Data on children refer to "own" children and include sons and daughters, stepchildren, and adopted children.

Age. The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday.

Color. The term "color" refers to the division of the population into two groups—white and nonwhite. The nonwhite group includes, among others, Negroes, Indians, Japanese, and Chinese.

Farm-Nonfarm Residence. The farm population refers to rural residents living on farms; all other persons are classified as nonfarm. The method of determining farm-nonfarm residence is the same as that used in the 1960 Census. According to the current definition, the farm population consists of all persons living in rural territory on places of less than 10 acres yielding agricultural products which sold for $250 or more in the previous year, or on places of 10 acres or more yielding agricultural products which sold for $50 or more in the previous year. Rural persons in institutions, motels, and tourist camps, and those living on rented places where no land is used for farming, are not classified as farm population.

Employed. Employed persons include those who, during the survey week, were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work for pay or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more on a family farm or business or (b) "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work and were not looking for work but had a job or business from

[1] A more complete account of the methodology of the monthly survey is published in the explanatory notes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly report *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force.*

TABLE 1. STANDARD ERROR OF LEVEL OF MONTHLY ESTIMATES

[In thousands]

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	.....	100	.....
10,000	140	.....	140	.....	130	.....
20,000	180	.....	150	.....	170	.....
30,000	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40,000	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness, industrial dispute, bad weather, or for various other reasons.

Full-Time and Part-Time Workers. In this and other reports on marital and family status of workers, unless otherwise stated, full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, those who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked full time, and those who had jobs but did not work at all during the survey week. Part-time workers include persons who worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week and usually worked only 1 to 34 hours. However, in a discussion of work experience during a previous year, part-time workers are those who worked less than 35 hours per week in a majority of the weeks worked.

Weeks Worked in 1965. Persons are classified according to the number of weeks during 1965 in which they did any civilian work for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-Round Full-Time Workers. This category includes persons who worked for 50 weeks or more during 1964 and worked 35 hours or more per week in a majority of these weeks.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons include those who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether they were eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all during the survey week and (a) who were waiting either for recall to a job from which they had been laid off or to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week) or (b) who would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community.

Labor Force. The civilian labor force is comprised of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria just described. In this report, the labor force also includes members of the Armed Forces who at the time of the survey were living off post or were living on post with their families.

Labor Force Participation Rate. The labor force participation rate is the percent of the population in the labor force.

Not in Labor Force. All civilians 14 years old and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed are defined as "not in labor force." In this report, inmates of institutions are also included in the "not in labor force" group.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker. The data on occupation and industry relate to the job held during the survey week, unless otherwise stated, with persons employed at two jobs or more classified in the one at which they worked the most hours. The occupation and industry categories used here (and in all reports based on the monthly report on the labor force beginning with January 1960), are mainly those used in the 1960 Census of Population. The composition of the major groups in terms of detailed occupations and industries is available on request.

TABLE 2. STANDARD ERROR OF PERCENTAGES

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	100	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.7	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	4.4	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.9	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	5.9	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	6.2	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers are persons working for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay in kind, or at piece rates for a private employer or for any governmental unit. Self-employed workers are persons working in their own business, profession, or trade, or operating a farm, for profit or fees. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Income. Income relates to total money income during the calendar year preceding the date of the survey from the following sources: (1) Wages or salary, (2) net income from self-employment, (3) social security, veterans' payments, or other government or private pensions, (4) interest (on bonds or savings), dividends, and income from annuities, estates, or trusts, (5) net income from boarders or lodgers or from renting property to others, and (6) such other sources as unemployment benefits, public assistance, and alimony. The amounts represent income before deductions for personal taxes, social security, bonds, etc.

Although income refers to receipts during the calendar year preceding the date of the survey, the characteristics of persons, such as age and marital status, relate to the date when the survey was taken.

Median Income. In this report, the medians for families and persons are based on all families and all persons, including those with no income, unless otherwise stated.

Reliability of the Estimates

Estimating Procedure. The estimating procedure used in the monthly survey involves the inflation of weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian population of the United States by age, color, and sex. These independent estimates are based on statistics from the 1960 Census of Population beginning with data for April 1962 (March 1962 for this subject report), adjusted for births, deaths, immigration, and emigration; and statistics on the strength of the Armed Forces. Prior to this time and beginning in January 1953, the estimates were based on similarly adjusted data from the 1950 Census of Population; before 1953, data from the 1940 Census were used.

Variability. Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures. As in any survey, the results are also subject to errors of response and reporting. These may be relatively large in the case of persons with irregular attachments to the labor market or in cases involving responses to questions covering an entire year.

The standard error is primarily a measure of sampling variability. As calculated for this report, the standard error also partially measures the effect of response and enumeration errors but does not reflect any systematic biases in the data. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

The figures shown in tables 1 and 2 are approximations of the standard errors which can be applied to the statistics presented in this report. The standard errors for data related to work experience or to income are somewhat greater because of a smaller sample. They should be interpreted as indicators of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

The following example illustrates their use by applying the appropriate figures from table 1 to the estimate of 15,178,000 married women in the labor force in March 1966. The chances are about 2 out of 3 that the difference between the estimate and the figure which would have resulted from a complete census is less than 150,000. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the census figure would differ by less than 300,000.

Since an estimated percentage is computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, its reliability depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or more).

Sums of Distributions. Sums of individual items—whether absolute numbers or percentages—may not equal totals because of independent rounding of totals and components.

Detailed Tables

TABLE A. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND SEX, MARCH 1965 AND MARCH 1966, AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, marital status, sex, and color	Population	Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total [1]		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force	
MARCH 1966							
All persons							
Male	65,738	49,086	74.6	48,291	1,867	3.8	16,722
Single	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	8,903
Married	44,640	38,606	86.5	38,858	972	2.5	6,034
Wife present	42,826	37,345	87.2	36,685	888	2.4	5,480
Wife absent	1,814	1,260	69.5	1,173	84	6.7	554
Widowed	2,003	649	32.4	616	32	4.9	1,355
Divorced	1,461	1,051	71.9	1,006	44	4.2	410
Female	71,828	26,520	37.3	25,330	1,190	4.4	45,308
Single	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2	8,875
Married	45,744	16,676	36.5	16,029	648	3.9	29,068
Husband present	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7	27,648
Husband absent in Armed Forces	320	147	45.9	134	13	8.8	173
Husband absent for other reasons	2,598	1,351	52.0	1,271	80	5.9	1,247
Widowed	8,872	2,449	27.6	2,357	92	3.8	6,423
Divorced	2,231	1,589	71.2	1,516	73	4.6	642
Nonwhite							
Male	6,950	4,879	70.2	4,481	380	7.8	2,071
Single	2,220	1,114	48.0	933	180	16.2	1,206
Married	4,099	3,484	85.0	3,273	174	5.0	615
Wife present	3,604	3,122	86.6	2,970	148	4.7	482
Wife absent	495	362	73.1	324	28	7.7	133
Widowed	283	113	39.9	100	13	11.5	170
Divorced	348	168	67.7	155	13	7.7	80
Female	7,817	3,448	44.1	3,192	256	7.4	4,369
Single	1,910	623	32.7	532	93	14.9	1,288
Married	4,557	2,253	49.4	2,124	129	5.7	2,304
Husband present	3,604	1,716	47.6	1,624	92	5.4	1,889
Husband absent	953	537	56.3	500	37	6.9	416
Widowed	1,051	356	33.9	336	20	5.6	695
Divorced	299	214	71.6	200	14	6.5	85
MARCH 1965							
All persons							
Male	63,143	46,891	73.1	45,674	2,283	4.7	16,252
Single	17,326	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	8,619
Married	44,246	36,402	86.8	35,290	1,236	3.2	5,844
Wife present	42,367	35,140	87.7	34,183	1,066	2.9	5,227
Wife absent	1,879	1,262	67.2	1,105	148	11.7	617
Widowed	2,129	717	33.7	680	37	5.2	1,412
Divorced	1,430	1,053	73.6	939	112	10.6	377
Female	70,081	23,932	36.7	24,494	1,438	5.6	44,739
Single	14,607	5,912	40.8	5,491	421	7.1	8,695
Married	45,188	16,154	35.7	15,292	862	5.3	29,034
Husband present	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1	27,659
Husband absent in Armed Forces	196	91	46.4	80	11	[2]	105
Husband absent for other reasons	2,625	1,355	51.6	1,253	102	7.5	1,270
Widowed	8,315	2,363	28.8	2,266	97	4.1	5,952
Divorced	2,078	1,523	73.3	1,445	78	5.1	555

[1] The male labor force includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

In these tables, the population, unless otherwise noted, includes all persons 14 years old and over in the civilian population and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post—846,000 in March 1966

TABLE B. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, AND SEX, MARCH 1966

[Number in thousands]

Population, labor force, and age	Male				Female			
	Total	Single	Married, wife present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
POPULATION								
Total, 14 years and over	65,788	17,684	42,826	5,278	71,828	14,981	42,826	14,021
14 to 19 years	10,408	10,121	246	41	10,456	9,362	903	191
14 to 17 years	7,185	7,156	11	18	7,001	6,803	145	53
18 and 19 years	3,223	2,965	235	23	3,455	2,559	758	138
20 to 24 years	5,971	3,095	2,744	132	6,906	2,083	4,264	559
25 to 34 years	10,702	1,541	8,598	563	11,319	880	9,289	1,170
25 to 29 years	5,410	905	4,251	254	5,785	580	4,653	572
30 to 34 years	5,292	636	4,347	309	5,534	300	4,636	598
35 to 44 years	11,733	1,011	9,918	804	12,391	622	10,285	1,484
45 to 54 years	10,773	698	9,224	851	11,418	652	8,792	1,974
55 to 64 years	8,206	625	6,565	1,016	8,952	640	5,695	2,617
55 to 59 years	4,464	281	3,701	482	4,805	321	3,264	1,220
60 to 64 years	3,742	344	2,864	534	4,147	319	2,431	1,397
65 years and over	7,995	593	5,531	1,871	10,386	782	3,598	6,026
65 to 69 years	2,897	189	2,255	453	3,465	267	1,677	1,521
70 years and over	5,098	404	3,276	1,418	6,921	495	1,921	4,505
Median age (years)	40.1	19.1	44.9	37.6	40.9	18.5	41.8	61.5
LABOR FORCE								
Total, 14 years and over	40,066	8,781	37,346	2,959	26,820	6,106	15,178	5,536
14 to 19 years	3,728	3,490	223	21	2,787	2,391	310	86
14 to 17 years	1,885	1,874	9	2	1,217	1,178	23	16
18 and 19 years	1,851	1,616	216	19	1,570	1,213	287	70
20 to 24 years	4,908	2,135	2,660	113	3,448	1,513	1,626	309
25 to 34 years	10,253	1,312	8,477	464	4,400	696	3,020	684
25 to 29 years	5,147	783	4,183	201	2,226	449	1,443	334
30 to 34 years	5,106	549	4,294	263	2,174	247	1,577	350
35 to 44 years	11,270	857	9,733	680	5,715	489	4,249	997
45 to 54 years	10,091	500	8,906	685	5,736	480	3,944	1,382
55 to 64 years	6,808	304	5,694	720	3,654	420	1,783	1,451
55 to 59 years	3,945	210	3,382	353	2,237	236	1,201	798
60 to 64 years	2,863	194	2,312	367	1,417	183	582	653
65 years and over	2,020	93	1,651	276	1,080	137	246	647
65 to 69 years	1,191	61	1,013	117	400	82	179	339
70 years and over	829	32	638	159	70	55	67	308
Median age (years)	40.1	22.1	42.6	48.1	40.2	22.2	41.8	50.1
LABOR FORCE AS PERCENT OF POPULATION								
Total, 14, years and over	74.6	49.7	87.2	56.1	37.3	40.8	35.4	39.5
14 to 19 years	35.9	34.5	91.5	(2)	26.7	25.5	34.3	45.0
14 to 17 years	26.2	26.2	(2)	(2)	17.4	17.3	15.9	(2)
18 and 19 years	57.4	54.5	91.9	(2)	45.4	47.4	37.9	50.7
20 to 24 years	82.2	69.0	96.9	85.6	49.9	72.6	38.1	55.3
25 to 34 years	95.8	85.1	98.6	82.4	38.9	80.9	32.5	58.5
25 to 29 years	95.1	84.3	98.4	79.1	38.5	80.2	31.0	58.4
30 to 34 years	96.5	86.3	98.8	85.1	39.3	82.3	34.0	58.5
35 to 44 years	96.1	84.8	98.1	84.6	46.1	78.4	41.3	67.2
45 to 54 years	93.7	71.6	96.6	80.5	50.7	73.6	44.9	69.9
55 to 64 years	83.0	62.0	86.7	70.9	40.8	65.6	31.3	55.4
55 to 59 years	88.4	74.7	91.4	73.2	46.6	74.1	36.8	65.4
60 to 64 years	76.5	53.5	80.7	68.7	34.2	57.1	23.9	46.7
65 years and over	25.3	15.7	29.8	14.8	9.9	18.0	6.8	10.7
65 to 69 years	41.1	32.3	44.9	25.8	17.3	30.7	10.7	22.3
70 years and over	16.3	7.9	19.5	11.2	6.2	11.1	3.5	6.8

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE B–1. POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, BY MARITAL STATUS, AGE, SEX, AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

[Numbers in thousands]

Population, labor force, age, and color	Male				Female			
	Total	Single	Married, wife present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
WHITE								
Population								
Total, 14 years and over	58,838	15,364	39,222	4,252	64,011	13,071	39,222	11,718
14 to 19 years	9,060	8,802	221	37	9,080	8,128	798	154
20 to 24 years	5,239	2,649	2,490	100	6,057	1,760	3,870	427
25 to 34 years	9,489	1,285	7,807	397	9,895	697	8,386	812
35 to 44 years	10,515	880	9,040	595	10,963	577	9,351	1,035
45 to 54 years	9,741	637	8,451	653	10,253	572	8,122	1,560
55 to 64 years	7,452	589	6,082	821	8,144	598	5,279	2,267
65 years and over	7,342	542	5,151	1,649	9,009	739	3,416	5,454
Median age (years)	40.5	19.1	45.1	59.5	41.5	18.6	42.1	63.3
LABOR FORCE								
Total, 14 years and over	44,207	7,667	34,224	2,316	23,372	5,481	13,462	4,429
14 to 19 years	3,323	3,102	202	19	2,556	2,192	291	73
20 to 24 years	4,287	1,787	2,408	92	2,994	1,304	1,445	245
25 to 34 years	9,161	1,107	7,710	344	3,688	596	2,610	482
35 to 44 years	10,165	767	8,892	506	4,845	433	3,717	695
45 to 54 years	9,189	458	8,199	532	5,106	426	3,580	1,100
55 to 64 years	6,215	363	5,274	578	3,268	401	1,600	1,267
65 years and over	1,867	83	1,539	245	915	129	219	567
Median age (years)	40.4	22.0	42.7	49.3	40.5	22.1	41.7	51.6
LABOR FORCE AS PERCENT OF POPULATION								
Total, 14 years and over	75.1	49.9	87.3	54.5	36.5	41.9	34.3	37.8
14 to 19 years	36.7	35.2	91.4	[2]	28.1	27.0	36.5	47.4
20 to 24 years	81.8	67.5	96.7	92.0	49.4	74.1	37.3	57.4
25 to 34 years	96.5	86.1	98.8	86.6	37.3	85.5	31.1	59.4
35 to 44 years	96.7	87.2	98.4	85.0	44.2	75.0	39.7	67.1
45 to 54 years	94.3	71.9	97.0	81.5	49.8	74.5	44.1	70.1
55 to 64 years	83.4	61.8	87.0	70.4	40.1	67.1	30.3	55.9
65 years and over	25.4	15.3	29.9	14.9	9.5	17.5	6.4	10.4
NONWHITE								
Population								
Total, 14 years and over	6,950	2,320	3,604	1,026	7,817	1,910	3,604	2,303
14 to 19 years	1,348	1,319	25	4	1,376	1,234	105	37
20 to 24 years	732	446	254	32	849	323	394	132
25 to 34 years	1,213	256	791	166	1,424	163	903	358
35 to 44 years	1,218	131	878	209	1,428	45	934	449
45 to 54 years	1,032	61	773	198	1,155	80	670	405
55 to 64 years	784	56	503	195	808	42	416	350
65 years and over	653	51	380	222	777	23	182	572
Median age (years)	36.4	19.1	43.4	49.6	36.8	18.1	39.2	49.3
LABOR FORCE								
Total, 14 years and over	4,879	1,114	3,122	643	3,448	625	1,716	1,107
14 to 19 years	413	388	23	2	231	199	19	13
20 to 24 years	621	348	252	21	454	209	181	64
25 to 34 years	1,092	205	787	120	712	100	410	202
35 to 44 years	1,105	90	841	174	870	36	532	302
45 to 54 years	902	42	707	153	680	34	364	282
55 to 64 years	593	31	420	142	386	19	183	184
65 years and over	153	10	112	31	115	8	27	80
Median age (years)	37.8	22.4	41.3	45.3	38.7	22.7	39.8	44.0
LABOR FORCE AS PERCENT OF POPULATION								
Total, 14 years and over	70.2	48.0	86.6	62.7	44.1	32.7	47.6	48.1
14 to 19 years	30.6	29.4	[2]	[2]	16.8	16.1	18.1	[2]
20 to 24 years	84.8	78.0	99.2	[2]	53.5	64.7	45.9	48.5
25 to 34 years	90.0	80.1	97.0	72.3	50.0	61.3	45.4	56.4
35 to 44 years	90.7	68.7	95.8	83.3	60.9	[2]	57.0	67.3
45 to 54 years	87.4	[2]	91.5	77.3	58.9	[2]	54.3	64.7
55 to 64 years	78.6	[2]	83.5	72.8	47.8	[2]	44.0	52.6
65 years and over	23.4	[2]	29.5	14.0	14.8	[2]	14.8	14.0

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE C. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION, BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1966

Marital status and residence	Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution of labor force						
		Total	Employed					Unemployed
			Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture			
					Total	Full time [1]	Part time [1]	
ALL MARITAL GROUPS								
Total	37.3	100.0	95.6	2.1	93.5	70.6	22.8	4.4
Nonfarm	37.6	100.0	95.5	.6	95.0	72.0	23.0	4.5
Farm	32.4	100.0	96.3	31.2	65.1	45.8	19.3	3.7
SINGLE								
Total	40.8	100.0	93.8	1.3	92.5	65.3	27.2	6.2
Nonfarm	41.4	100.0	93.8	.3	93.5	66.3	27.1	6.2
Farm	31.5	100.0	94.1	20.5	73.6	45.1	28.5	5.9
MARRIED, HUSBAND PRESENT								
Total	35.4	100.0	96.3	2.6	93.7	70.6	23.1	3.7
Nonfarm	35.6	100.0	96.3	.6	95.7	72.2	23.5	3.7
Farm	33.2	100.0	96.8	34.1	62.7	46.1	16.7	3.2
OTHER MARITAL STATUS [2]								
Total	39.5	100.0	95.3	1.5	93.9	76.6	17.2	4.7
Nonfarm	39.8	100.0	95.3	.6	94.6	77.4	17.2	4.7
Farm	29.3	100.0	97.1	34.3	62.8	45.3	17.5	2.9

[1] Full-time workers include persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, persons who worked 1 to 34 hours but usually worked 35 hours or more, and persons with a job but not at work. Part-time workers include persons who worked 1 to 34 hours and usually worked 1 to 34 hours.
[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

TABLE D. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE FEMALE POPULATION AND OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY COLOR AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1966

Color, marital status, and residence	Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution of labor force						
		Total	Employed					Unemployed
			Total employed	Agriculture	Nonagriculture			
					Total	Full time [1]	Part time [1]	
WHITE								
All women								
Total	36.5	100.0	96.0	2.1	93.9	71.3	22.6	4.0
Nonfarm	36.7	100.0	96.0	.5	95.5	72.7	22.8	4.0
Farm	33.6	100.0	96.5	32.6	63.9	46.1	17.8	3.5
Married, husband present								
Total	34.3	100.0	96.6	2.7	93.9	71.1	22.8	3.4
Nonfarm	34.4	100.0	96.5	.5	96.0	72.7	23.3	3.5
Farm	33.7	100.0	97.2	35.6	61.6	47.0	14.6	2.8
NONWHITE								
All women								
Total	44.1	100.0	92.6	1.7	90.9	66.3	24.6	7.5
Nonfarm	45.4	100.0	92.5	1.2	91.3	67.0	24.3	7.5
Farm	23.3	100.0	93.6	15.6	78.0	42.2	35.8	6.4
Married, husband present								
Total	47.6	100.0	94.7	1.9	92.8	68.9	23.9	5.4
Nonfarm	48.9	100.0	94.7	1.4	93.3	68.2	25.2	5.3
Farm	27.8	[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE E. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS, BY FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME STATUS, MARITAL STATUS, SEX, AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group and full-time and part-time employment status	Male				Female											
	14 years old and over				14 years old and over				14 to 34 years old				35 years old and over			
	Total	Single	Married, wife present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS																
All occupation groups:																
Number (thousands)	46,393	7,914	35,685	2,794	25,630	5,729	14,623	5,278	9,941	4,254	4,704	983	15,689	1,475	9,919	4,295
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.6	11.0	13.3	8.3	13.8	16.6	14.0	10.2	14.4	13.1	16.9	7.5	13.5	26.5	12.7	10.8
Farmers and farm managers	4.2	2.6	4.6	2.9	.5	.3	.4	1.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.8	1.0	.5	1.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	13.4	4.4	15.6	9.9	4.4	2.4	4.8	5.6	1.6	1.0	2.2	1.5	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.6
Clerical and kindred workers	7.2	11.6	6.4	5.7	31.8	39.0	31.4	25.0	39.3	40.5	38.7	36.9	27.0	34.7	27.9	22.3
Sales workers	6.2	8.9	5.6	5.9	7.0	5.5	7.8	6.3	5.4	5.9	5.4	3.7	8.0	4.3	8.9	6.9
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	19.0	9.3	21.2	18.8	1.0	.3	1.3	1.0	.5	.1	.8	.6	1.3	.7	1.5	1.1
Operatives and kindred workers	20.9	20.3	20.8	23.4	15.6	9.2	17.2	18.2	13.2	8.0	16.2	21.5	17.1	12.8	17.6	17.4
Private household workers	.1	.6	(2)	.1	8.6	14.0	5.1	12.3	9.7	17.0	3.8	6.2	7.9	5.6	5.7	13.7
Service workers, except private household	7.1	11.0	5.8	11.7	15.5	11.4	15.5	19.6	14.3	12.9	14.2	20.5	16.2	7.3	16.2	19.4
Farm laborers and foremen	2.3	6.5	1.3	2.8	1.5	.9	2.1	.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	.6	1.7	.5	2.5	.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	7.0	13.6	5.2	10.4	.4	.5	.5	.3	.5	.5	.5	.7	.4	.3	.4	.2
FULL-TIME WORKERS [3]																
All occupation groups	91.6	67.4	96.9	92.4	75.1	70.3	74.8	81.2	72.1	63.1	77.1	86.8	77.0	91.0	73.6	80.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.0	9.6	12.9	8.0	11.1	14.7	10.5	8.7	11.5	11.3	12.9	6.1	10.8	24.7	9.4	9.3
Farmers and farm managers	3.7	2.3	4.2	2.3	.3	.2	.2	.5	(2)	----	(2)	.2	.4	.8	.3	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	13.1	4.1	15.3	9.5	3.9	2.2	4.1	5.0	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.5	5.4	5.8	5.2	5.8
Clerical and kindred workers	6.5	8.4	6.2	5.3	26.1	31.8	25.1	22.5	32.0	31.2	32.6	32.8	22.3	33.5	21.5	20.2
Sales workers	5.0	3.1	5.4	4.8	4.3	2.5	4.9	4.6	2.6	2.2	2.7	3.5	5.4	3.5	5.9	4.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	18.5	8.3	20.8	17.9	.9	.3	1.1	.9	.4	.1	.7	.6	1.1	.7	1.2	1.0
Operatives and kindred workers	19.8	15.6	20.4	23.1	14.2	8.4	15.5	16.8	12.0	7.1	14.8	20.5	15.5	12.1	15.9	16.0
Private household workers	(2)	.1	(2)	.1	3.0	3.0	1.8	6.5	2.3	2.9	1.4	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.0	7.0
Service workers, except private household	5.7	5.0	5.5	10.2	10.3	6.5	10.1	15.2	8.8	6.8	9.0	16.5	11.3	5.8	10.5	14.9
Farm laborers and foremen	1.6	3.3	1.2	2.1	.8	.3	1.1	.3	.5	.3	.7	.6	1.0	.5	1.4	.3
Laborers, except farm and mine	5.7	7.6	5.0	9.1	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	.3	.2
PART-TIME WORKERS [3]																
All occupation groups	8.4	32.6	3.1	7.6	24.9	29.7	25.2	18.8	27.9	36.9	22.9	13.2	23.0	9.0	26.4	20.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.8	3.5	1.5	2.8	1.9	4.0	1.4	2.7	1.8	3.3	1.6
Farmers and farm managers	.4	.3	.4	.6	.2	.1	.2	.6	.1	.1	(2)	----	.3	.2	.2	.7
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	.3	.4	.3	.4	.5	.1	.6	.7	.1	----	.3	----	.8	.5	.8	.8
Clerical and kindred workers	.8	3.2	.3	.4	5.7	7.2	6.3	2.4	7.3	9.3	6.1	4.2	4.7	1.2	6.4	2.0
Sales workers	1.2	5.8	.3	1.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.9	3.6	2.7	.2	2.6	.9	3.0	2.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.5	1.0	.3	.9	.1	----	.2	.1	.1	----	.1	----	.2	----	.3	.1
Operatives, and kindred workers	1.2	4.8	.4	.4	1.4	.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	.9	1.5	.9	1.6	.7	1.8	1.4
Private household workers	.1	.6	(2)	----	5.5	11.0	3.3	5.9	7.4	14.1	2.4	2.2	4.4	2.2	3.7	6.7
Service workers, except private household	1.4	6.0	.3	1.5	5.1	4.9	5.5	4.4	5.5	6.1	5.2	4.1	4.9	1.5	5.6	4.4
Farm laborers and foremen	.7	3.2	.1	.7	.7	.5	1.0	(2)	.5	.7	.5	----	.8	.1	1.2	(2)
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.3	6.0	.2	1.4	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	(2)	.2	.1	----	.1	(2)

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

[3] For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.

TABLE E–1. MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED WOMEN, BY MARITAL STATUS, COLOR, AND SELECTED AGE GROUPS, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Major occupation group	14 years old and over				14 to 34 years old				35 years old and over			
	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Other marital status [1]
ALL EMPLOYED WOMEN												
White												
All occupation groups:												
Number (thousands)	22,438	5,197	12,999	4,242	8,711	3,836	4,140	735	13,717	1,361	8,849	3,507
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	14.5	17.2	14.4	11.7	14.8	13.6	16.9	8.7	14.3	27.3	13.1	12.3
Farmers and farm managers	.5	.3	.4	1.3	.1	.1	.1	.3	.8	1.0	.5	1.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4.8	2.5	5.1	6.7	1.7	1.0	2.2	2.0	6.8	6.5	6.5	7.6
Clerical and kindred workers	34.4	40.6	33.7	28.9	41.6	41.9	41.2	42.9	29.8	36.9	30.3	26.0
Sales workers	7.7	5.9	8.6	7.5	5.9	6.3	5.9	3.9	8.9	4.7	9.8	8.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.0	.3	1.3	1.1	.5	.1	.8	.8	1.3	.7	1.5	1.2
Operatives and kindred workers	15.7	8.7	17.5	18.4	12.8	7.3	16.5	21.1	17.5	12.6	18.0	17.9
Private household workers	5.6	13.0	2.4	6.4	8.4	16.1	2.1	2.7	3.9	4.2	2.5	7.2
Service workers, except private household	13.8	10.5	14.0	17.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	16.5	14.5	5.7	14.7	17.6
Farm laborers and foremen	1.5	.6	2.2	.3	1.0	.8	1.2	.8	1.8	.1	2.7	.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.5	.4	.3	.3	.1	.4	.3
Nonwhite												
All occupation groups:												
Number (thousands)	3,192	532	1,624	1,036	1,220	418	554	248	1,972	114	1,070	788
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	8.9	10.3	11.5	4.2	11.4	8.6	16.7	4.0	7.4	16.7	8.8	4.2
Farmers, and farm managers	.2	.2	.3	.2	----	----	----	----	.4	.9	.5	.3
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	.9	.5	1.6	----	1.9	4.4	1.6	1.9
Clerical and kindred workers	13.2	23.5	12.5	9.0	22.6	27.4	20.5	19.4	7.3	8.8	8.3	5.7
Sales workers	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	1.4	----	1.8	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	.9	----	1.3	.7	.2	----	.5	----	1.3	----	1.7	.9
Operatives and kindred workers	15.1	14.1	14.3	17.0	15.9	13.8	14.5	22.6	14.7	14.9	14.2	15.2
Private household workers	29.4	24.0	26.6	36.5	19.1	24.6	16.2	16.5	35.8	21.9	32.1	42.8
Service workers, except private household	26.8	20.8	27.7	28.5	25.1	19.6	25.9	32.7	27.8	25.4	28.6	27.2
Farm laborers and foremen	1.4	3.0	1.4	.7	1.4	2.4	1.3	----	1.4	5.3	1.4	.9
Laborers, except farm and mine	.9	1.3	1.1	.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	2.0	.7	1.8	1.1	----

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

TABLE F. LABOR FORCE AND MARITAL STATUS OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN, BY AGE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

[Numbers in thousands]

Age of women, presence and age of children, and color	All ever-married women			Married women, husband present			Other ever-married women [1]		
	Population	Labor force		Population	Labor force		Population	Labor force	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population
ALL PERSONS									
Total	56,847	20,714	36.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,021	5,536	39.5
No children under 18 years	29,340	10,864	37.0	18,319	7,043	38.4	11,021	3,821	34.7
14 to 34 years	3,233	2,080	64.3	2,699	1,722	63.8	534	358	67.0
14 to 24 years	2,090	1,327	63.5	1,789	1,131	63.2	301	196	65.1
25 to 34 years	1,143	753	65.9	910	591	64.9	233	162	69.5
35 years and over	26,107	8,784	33.6	15,620	5,321	34.0	10,487	3,463	33.0
35 to 44 years	2,290	1,411	61.6	1,758	1,019	58.0	532	392	73.7
45 years and over	23,817	7,373	31.0	13,862	4,302	31.0	9,955	3,071	30.8
45 to 54 years	6,402	3,434	53.6	4,987	2,403	48.2	1,415	1,031	72.9
55 years and over	17,415	3,939	22.6	8,875	1,899	21.4	8,540	2,040	23.9
Children 6 to 17 years only	12,987	6,043	46.5	11,327	4,949	43.7	1,660	1,094	65.9
14 to 34 years	2,156	1,084	50.3	1,831	851	46.5	325	233	71.7
14 to 24 years	76	34	(2)	62	28	(2)	14	6	(2)
25 to 34 years	2,080	1,050	50.5	1,769	823	46.5	311	227	73.0
35 years and over	10,831	4,959	45.8	9,496	4,098	43.2	1,335	861	64.5
35 to 44 years	6,285	2,991	47.6	5,565	2,498	44.9	720	493	68.5
45 years and over	4,546	1,968	43.3	3,931	1,600	40.7	615	368	59.8
45 to 54 years	4,042	1,790	44.3	3,530	1,480	41.9	512	310	60.5
55 years and over	504	178	35.3	401	120	29.9	103	58	56.3
Children under 6 years	14,520	3,807	26.2	13,180	3,186	24.2	1,340	621	46.3
14 to 34 years	10,957	2,871	26.1	9,926	2,383	24.0	1,061	488	46.0
14 to 24 years	3,751	970	25.9	3,316	777	23.4	435	193	44.4
14 to 19 years	524	135	25.8	439	95	21.6	85	40	(2)
20 to 24 years	3,227	835	25.9	2,877	682	23.7	350	153	43.7
25 to 34 years	7,236	1,901	26.3	6,610	1,606	24.3	626	295	47.1
35 years and over	3,533	936	26.5	3,254	803	24.7	279	133	47.7
35 to 44 years	3,194	844	26.4	2,962	732	24.7	232	112	48.3
45 years and over	339	92	27.1	292	71	24.3	47	21	(2)
Children 3 to 5 years, none under 3 years	5,460	1,747	32.0	4,910	1,431	29.1	550	316	57.5
14 to 34 years	3,348	1,150	34.3	2,963	917	30.9	385	233	60.5
14 to 24 years	535	208	38.9	444	151	34.0	91	57	(2)
25 to 34 years	2,813	942	33.5	2,519	766	30.4	294	176	59.9
35 years and over	2,112	597	28.3	1,947	514	26.4	165	83	50.3
35 to 44 years	1,847	526	28.5	1,714	458	26.7	133	68	51.1
45 years and over	265	71	26.8	233	56	24.0	32	15	(2)
Children under 3 years	9,060	2,060	22.7	8,270	1,755	21.2	790	305	38.6
14 to 34 years	7,639	1,721	22.5	6,963	1,466	21.1	676	255	37.7
14 to 24 years	3,216	762	23.7	2,872	626	21.8	344	136	39.5
14 to 19 years	508	123	24.2	434	90	20.7	74	33	(2)
20 to 24 years	2,708	639	23.6	2,438	536	22.0	270	103	38.1
25 to 34 years	4,423	959	21.7	4,091	840	20.5	332	119	35.8
35 years and over	1,421	339	23.9	1,307	289	22.1	114	50	43.9
35 to 44 years	1,347	318	23.6	1,248	274	22.0	99	44	(2)
45 years and over	74	21	(2)	59	15	(2)	15	6	(2)
NONWHITE									
Total	5,907	2,823	47.8	3,604	1,716	47.6	2,303	1,107	48.1
No children under 18 years	2,843	1,363	47.9	1,395	717	51.4	1,448	646	44.6
14 to 34 years	341	218	63.9	250	156	62.4	91	62	(2)
35 years and over	2,502	1,145	45.8	1,145	561	49.0	1,357	584	43.0
Children 6 to 17 years only	1,259	737	58.5	852	478	56.1	407	259	63.6
14 to 34 years	269	169	62.8	160	89	55.6	109	80	73.4
35 years and over	990	568	57.4	692	389	56.2	298	179	60.1
Children under 6 years	1,805	723	40.1	1,357	521	38.4	448	202	45.1
14 to 34 years	1,319	502	38.1	992	365	36.8	327	137	41.9
35 years and over	486	221	45.5	365	156	42.7	121	65	53.7

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE G. EMPLOYMENT AND MARITAL STATUS OF EVER-MARRIED WOMEN, BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status, presence and age of children, and color	Labor force							
	Total	Employed					Unemployed	
		Total employed	Nonagriculture			Agriculture	Number	Percent of labor force
			Number	Percent distribution				
				Total	Full time [1]	Part time [1]		
ALL PERSONS								
All Ever-Married Women								
Total	20,714	19,901	19,422	100.0	77.0	23.0	479	813	3.9
No children under 18 years	10,864	10,520	10,267	100.0	81.8	18.2	253	344	3.2
Children 6 to 17 years only	6,043	5,807	5,669	100.0	71.7	28.3	138	236	3.9
Children under 6 years	3,807	3,574	3,486	100.0	71.5	28.5	88	233	6.1
Children under 3 years	2,060	1,906	1,860	100.0	70.6	29.4	46	154	7.5
MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT								
Total	15,178	14,623	14,225	100.0	75.3	24.7	398	555	3.7
No children under 18 years	7,043	6,811	6,624	100.0	82.0	18.0	187	232	3.3
Children 6 to 17 years only	4,949	4,786	4,657	100.0	69.5	30.5	129	163	3.3
Children under 6 years	3,186	3,026	2,944	100.0	69.5	30.5	82	160	5.0
Children under 3 years	1,755	1,645	1,603	100.0	69.5	30.5	42	110	6.3
OTHER EVER-MARRIED WOMEN [2]								
Total	5,536	5,278	5,197	100.0	81.6	18.4	81	258	4.7
No children under 18 years	3,821	3,709	3,643	100.0	81.5	18.5	66	112	2.9
Children 6 to 17 years only	1,094	1,021	1,012	100.0	81.6	18.4	9	73	6.7
Children under 6 years	621	548	542	100.0	82.5	17.5	6	73	11.8
Children under 3 years	305	261	257	100.0	77.8	22.2	4	44	14.4
NONWHITE								
All Ever-Married Women								
Total	2,823	2,660	2,619	100.0	73.5	26.5	41	163	5.8
No children under 18 years	1,363	1,316	1,300	100.0	73.9	26.1	16	47	3.4
Children 6 to 17 years only	737	707	695	100.0	73.2	26.8	12	30	4.1
Children under 6 years	723	637	624	100.0	72.9	27.1	13	86	11.9
MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT								
Total	1,716	1,624	1,592	100.0	72.1	27.9	32	92	5.4
No children under 18 years	717	691	680	100.0	74.0	26.0	11	26	3.6
Children 6 to 17 years only	478	463	454	100.0	68.9	31.1	9	15	3.1
Children under 6 years	521	470	458	100.0	72.5	27.5	12	51	9.8
OTHER EVER-MARRIED WOMEN [2]								
Total	1,107	1,036	1,027	100.0	75.7	24.3	9	71	6.4
No children under 18 years	646	625	620	100.0	73.9	26.1	5	21	3.2
Children 6 to 17 years only	259	244	241	100.0	81.3	18.7	3	15	5.8
Children under 6 years	202	167	166	100.0	74.1	25.9	1	35	17.3

[1] For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.

[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and married, spouse absent.

TABLE H. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AND RESIDENCE, MARCH 1966

Presence and age of children	Total			Nonfarm			Farm		
	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force
	Wives in labor force	Wives not in labor force		Wives in labor force	Wives not in labor force		Wives in labor force	Wives not in labor force	
Total	100.0	100.0	35.4	100.0	100.0	35.6	100.0	100.0	33.2
No children under 18 years	46.4	40.8	38.4	46.5	40.3	38.9	44.7	47.6	31.7
Children 6 to 17 years only	32.6	23.1	43.7	32.2	22.9	43.8	38.2	25.6	42.4
12 to 17 years	15.4	9.4	47.3	15.3	9.2	47.8	16.9	11.9	41.3
6 to 11 years	6.6	5.3	40.4	6.6	5.5	40.0	7.0	3.8	47.4
12 to 17 and 6 to 11 years	10.6	8.3	41.2	10.4	8.2	41.2	14.3	9.9	41.7
Children under 6 years only	9.4	16.4	24.0	9.8	16.9	24.2	4.4	8.9	19.5
3 to 5 years	2.3	2.6	32.9	2.4	2.7	33.2	.8	1.2	(1)
Under 3 years	4.7	7.8	24.8	4.8	8.1	24.8	2.6	3.2	(1)
3 to 5 and under 3 years	2.4	6.0	18.1	2.5	6.1	18.5	1.0	4.6	(1)
Children 6 to 17 and under 6 years	11.6	19.8	24.3	11.5	19.9	24.2	12.6	17.9	25.8
12 to 17 years and—									
Under 6 years	1.2	1.5	29.4	1.1	1.5	29.4	1.4	1.7	(1)
3 to 5 years	.8	1.0	31.1	.8	1.0	31.0	1.0	1.0	(1)
Under 3 years	.2	.3	25.0	.2	.4	23.1	.4	.2	(1)
3 to 5 and under 3 years	.1	.2	(1)	.1	.1	(1)	----	.5	(1)
6 to 11 years and—									
Under 6 years	6.6	12.2	22.9	6.7	12.5	22.8	5.5	8.0	25.3
3 to 5 years	3.9	5.6	27.9	4.0	5.7	27.9	3.0	3.8	(1)
Under 3 years	1.1	2.2	21.9	1.2	2.3	22.0	.7	1.4	(1)
3 to 5 and under 3 years	1.5	4.4	16.2	1.5	4.5	15.7	1.9	2.9	(1)
12 to 17 and 6 to 11 years and—									
Under 6 years	3.8	6.1	25.6	3.7	5.9	25.6	5.7	8.2	25.6
3 to 5 years	2.3	3.4	27.6	2.3	3.3	27.6	3.5	4.6	27.6
Under 3 years	.9	1.3	26.7	.9	1.4	26.0	1.1	.9	(1)
3 to 5 and under 3 years	.6	1.3	18.6	.5	1.2	19.0	1.1	2.8	(1)

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE I. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION AND LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WHITE AND NONWHITE MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, RESIDENCE, AND REGION (SOUTH AND OTHER), MARCH 1966

Color, region, and presence and age of children	Total			Nonfarm			Farm		
	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force	Percent distribution		Percent of population in labor force
	Labor force	Not in labor force		Labor force	Not in labor force		Labor force	Not in labor force	
WHITE									
United States	100.0	100.0	34.3	100.0	100.0	34.3	100.0	100.0	33.5
No children under 18 years	47.0	41.2	37.3	47.1	40.6	37.8	45.2	49.8	31.4
Children 6 to 17 years only	33.2	23.3	42.6	32.9	23.2	42.6	36.6	23.4	43.4
Children under 6 years	19.8	35.5	22.5	20.0	36.3	22.4	18.2	24.9	24.8
None under 3 years	9.0	12.6	27.1	9.1	12.8	27.1	8.1	10.6	27.8
Some under 3 years	10.8	22.9	19.7	11.0	23.5	19.6	8.1	14.2	22.3
South	100.0	100.0	35.5	100.0	100.0	35.7	100.0	100.0	33.0
No children under 18 years	44.5	43.8	35.8	44.4	42.5	36.7	46.2	58.3	29.1
Children 6 to 17 years only	33.3	23.7	43.6	32.6	23.7	43.3	42.3	23.7	46.7
Children under 6 years	22.2	32.5	27.3	23.1	33.8	27.4	11.5	17.9	24.0
None under 3 years	10.2	12.1	31.7	10.6	12.4	32.0	6.6	9.2	(1)
Some under 3 years	11.9	20.3	24.4	12.5	21.4	24.5	4.9	8.7	(1)
United States, excluding South	100.0	100.0	33.8	100.0	100.0	33.8	100.0	100.0	33.8
No children under 18 years	48.0	40.1	37.9	48.2	39.8	38.2	44.6	44.8	33.7
Children 6 to 17 years only	33.2	23.2	42.3	33.0	23.0	42.3	36.5	26.3	41.5
Children under 6 years	18.8	36.7	20.7	18.8	37.2	20.5	18.9	28.9	25.1
None under 3 years	8.5	12.8	25.3	8.5	12.9	25.1	9.0	11.4	28.7
Some under 3 years	10.3	23.9	18.0	10.3	24.3	17.8	9.9	17.4	22.5
NONWHITE									
United States	100.0	100.0	48.0	100.0	100.0	49.3	(1)	100.0	28.0
No children under 18 years	41.7	35.9	51.8	41.9	36.9	52.5	.....	24.2	(1)
Children 6 to 17 years only	27.8	19.8	56.4	27.6	19.0	58.6	.....	28.7	(1)
Children under 6 years	30.4	44.3	38.8	30.5	44.0	40.2	.....	47.1	(1)
None under 3 years	12.8	11.8	50.0	12.8	12.1	50.8	.....	9.6	(1)
Some under 3 years	17.6	32.4	33.4	17.7	32.0	35.0	.....	37.6	(1)
South	100.0	100.0	47.4	100.0	100.0	50.1	(1)	100.0	26.8
No children under 18 years	41.6	35.8	51.1	42.0	37.9	52.7	.....	24.8	(1)
Children 6 to 17 years only	27.8	20.1	55.6	27.5	18.5	59.9	.....	28.1	(1)
Children under 6 years	30.6	44.1	38.5	30.5	43.6	41.3	.....	47.1	(1)
None under 3 years	11.3	10.3	49.7	11.1	10.6	51.1	.....	8.5	(1)
Some under 3 years	19.3	33.8	34.0	19.4	32.9	37.2	.....	38.6	(1)
United States, excluding South	100.0	100.0	48.6	100.0	100.0	48.6	(1)	(1)	(1)
No children under 18 years	41.9	35.9	52.5	41.8	36.1	52.3	.....	.....	.....
Children 6 to 17 years only	27.8	19.6	57.3	27.8	19.5	57.4	.....	.....	.....
Children under 6 years	30.2	44.5	39.2	30.4	44.4	39.3	.....	.....	.....
None under 3 years	14.3	13.4	50.2	14.4	13.3	50.6	.....	.....	.....
Some under 3 years	15.9	31.0	32.7	16.0	31.2	32.7	.....	.....	.....

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE J. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES [1] OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1965, BY AGE OF WIFE, PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

Age of wife, presence and age of children, and color	Income of husband					Age of wife, presence and age of children, and color	Income of husband				
	Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over
ALL PERSONS						WHITE					
All wives	35.4	32.3	40.7	40.3	31.4	All wives	34.3	30.0	39.6	39.1	30.9
No children under 18 years	38.4	30.2	42.0	47.2	39.2	No children under 18 years	37.3	28.2	40.7	46.0	38.9
14 to 34 years	63.8	58.9	63.6	69.1	62.8	Children 6 to 17 years only	42.6	44.7	49.1	48.7	37.5
35 to 54 years	50.7	56.0	55.2	54.0	43.6	Children under 6 years	22.5	25.6	30.8	24.9	16.7
55 years and over	21.4	18.3	21.9	26.1	25.0						
Children 6 to 17 years only	43.7	46.6	50.1	49.8	37.9						
14 to 34 years	46.5	51.9	53.4	51.8	39.1						
35 to 44 years	44.9	52.7	52.5	53.7	37.6						
45 years and over	40.7	40.8	45.1	42.9	37.9	NONWHITE					
Children under 6 years	24.2	28.1	32.3	26.2	17.5	All wives	47.6	43.5	48.8	56.5	49.4
14 to 24 years	23.4	26.4	31.4	20.9	13.3	No children under 18 years	51.4	46.1	55.2	64.3	50.0
25 to 34 years	24.3	27.9	33.0	28.4	17.4	Children 6 to 17 years only	56.1	52.9	56.6	65.1	54.4
35 years and over	24.7	31.6	32.2	28.1	19.3	Children under 6 years	38.4	34.2	39.6	43.6	44.2

[1] Labor force as a percent of population.

TABLE K. MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1965, BY LABOR FORCE STATUS AND AGE OF WIFE, AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Labor force status and age of wife and presence and age of children	All wives (thousands)	Income of husband								Median income of husband
		Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	
LABOR FORCE										
Total	15,178	100.0	5.4	6.6	7.4	22.0	26.5	21.5	10.6	$5,648
No children under 18 years	7,043	100.0	7.6	10.0	8.5	22.6	24.9	16.9	9.5	5,106
14 to 34 years	1,722	100.0	6.2	8.2	8.2	28.6	29.1	15.7	4.1	4,919
35 years and over	5,321	100.0	8.0	10.6	8.6	20.6	23.6	17.3	11.2	5,178
35 to 44 years	1,019	100.0	6.3	5.0	6.5	21.4	27.9	22.3	10.7	5,782
45 years and over	4,302	100.0	8.5	11.9	9.1	20.5	22.6	16.2	11.3	5,004
Children 6 to 17 years only	4,949	100.0	3.5	3.3	5.9	18.4	26.6	27.8	14.4	6,413
14 to 34 years	851	100.0	2.4	2.4	5.2	22.1	30.2	29.3	8.6	6,198
35 years and over	4,098	100.0	3.8	3.5	6.1	17.7	25.8	27.6	15.6	6,467
35 to 44 years	2,498	100.0	3.1	2.1	5.4	17.3	27.3	29.6	15.1	6,610
45 years and over	1,600	100.0	4.8	5.8	7.0	18.2	23.6	24.3	16.4	6,210
Children under 6 years	3,186	100.0	3.5	4.3	7.4	26.1	29.9	21.7	7.2	5,887
14 to 34 years	2,383	100.0	3.4	4.2	7.6	28.3	31.0	20.2	5.2	5,412
35 years and over	803	100.0	3.7	4.4	6.7	19.4	26.5	26.4	12.8	6,192
NOT IN LABOR FORCE										
Total	27,648	100.0	4.9	8.5	9.0	17.5	21.6	21.8	16.7	5,932
No children under 18 years	11,276	100.0	8.0	15.4	14.2	19.5	17.4	13.8	11.7	4,274
14 to 34 years	977	100.0	6.2	9.5	12.0	28.8	22.9	14.4	6.2	4,553
35 years and over	10,299	100.0	8.2	16.0	14.4	18.6	16.9	13.7	12.3	4,233
35 to 44 years	739	100.0	2.3	4.6	6.0	21.5	22.3	25.0	18.3	6,406
45 years and over	9,560	100.0	8.6	16.9	15.0	18.4	16.5	12.9	11.8	4,032
Children 6 to 17 years only	6,378	100.0	3.0	3.6	4.7	14.3	20.8	27.6	26.0	7,388
14 to 34 years	980	100.0	1.8	1.8	4.3	16.7	24.3	32.1	18.9	7,095
35 years and over	5,398	100.0	3.2	3.9	4.8	13.8	20.2	26.8	27.2	7,432
35 to 44 years	3,067	100.0	1.9	2.0	3.9	12.7	19.1	30.5	29.8	8,014
45 years and over	2,331	100.0	5.0	6.5	6.0	15.3	21.5	21.9	23.9	6,613
Children under 6 years	9,994	100.0	2.6	3.8	6.0	17.4	26.8	27.2	16.3	6,512
14 to 34 years	7,543	100.0	2.6	4.1	6.2	18.7	28.2	26.9	13.2	6,298
35 years and over	2,451	100.0	2.4	2.6	5.4	13.4	22.3	27.9	25.9	7,416

TABLE L. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF NONFARM MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY INCOME OF HUSBAND IN 1965, COLOR, AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Color and presence and age of children	Wife in labor force, by income of husband								Wife not in labor force, by income of husband							
	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Median income	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $1,999	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 and over	Median income
WHITE																
Total	100.0	4.2	5.3	6.0	20.7	27.9	35.9	$5,993	100.0	4.0	7.2	8.1	16.1	22.5	42.1	$6,299
No children under 18 years	100.0	6.1	8.6	7.7	21.8	26.2	29.6	5,443	100.0	6.8	14.1	14.0	19.1	18.2	27.8	4,581
Children 6 to 17 years only	100.0	2.2	1.9	4.3	16.8	27.7	47.0	6,784	100.0	2.2	2.4	3.5	12.1	21.3	58.5	7,000+
Children under 6 years	100.0	2.8	3.0	4.7	24.5	32.3	32.7	5,931	100.0	1.9	2.7	4.3	15.3	28.0	47.7	6,534
NONWHITE																
Total	100.0	9.8	11.1	15.0	29.3	22.5	12.3	3,965	100.0	9.7	14.7	16.8	29.6	16.7	12.4	3,589
No children under 18 years	100.0	14.3	14.7	14.0	28.9	21.9	8.3	3,521	100.0	15.3	23.1	14.6	24.4	13.4	9.1	2,796
Children 6 to 17 years only	100.0	8.2	7.8	14.7	27.9	23.8	17.5	4,280	100.0	7.3	9.5	16.2	28.4	17.4	21.3	4,204
Children under 6 years	100.0	5.1	9.2	16.5	33.8	22.2	13.2	4,128	100.0	6.1	9.9	19.0	34.4	19.3	11.3	3,874

TABLE M. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1965 OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN AND AGE OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

Presence and age of children and age of husband	Percent of civilian noninstitutional population with work experience	Percent distribution of wives with work experience							
		Total	Full time [1]				Part time [2]		
			Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	27 weeks or more	1 to 26 weeks
Total	45.3	100.0	68.0	37.1	15.8	15.1	32.0	18.3	13.7
No children under 18 years	46.7	100.0	74.0	46.3	16.6	11.2	26.0	16.2	9.7
Husband under 45 years	73.7	100.0	86.3	50.2	18.6	17.5	13.7	7.4	6.3
Husband 45 to 64 years	50.4	100.0	71.7	46.8	16.6	8.3	[illegible]	18.9	9.4
Husband 65 years and over	20.7	100.0	53.9	34.5	11.3	8.0	46.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Children 6 to 17 years only	51.7	100.0	62.6	36.8	14.9	10.8	37.4	23.3	14.1
Husband under 45 years	53.9	100.0	62.8	35.4	14.9	12.5	37.2	21.7	15.5
Husband 45 years and over	49.6	100.0	62.4	38.4	14.9	9.1	37.6	24.9	12.7
Children 3 to 5 years, none under 3 years	41.1	100.0	60.4	27.3	12.5	20.6	39.6	21.2	18.4
Children under 3 years	35.9	100.0	66.0	16.9	17.9	31.3	34.0	12.4	21.6

[1] Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked. [2] Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

TABLE N. WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1965 OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY WORK EXPERIENCE IN 1965 OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

Work experience of husband	Percent of wives with work experience [1]	Percent distribution of wives with work experience							
		Total	Full time [2]				Part time [3]		
			Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	27 weeks or more	1 to 26 weeks
Total	45.3	100.0	68.0	37.1	15.8	15.1	32.0	18.3	13.7
Worked during the year	48.2	100.0	67.9	36.7	15.9	15.3	32.1	18.4	13.6
Year-round worker	47.5	100.0	67.0	38.3	14.7	14.0	33.0	19.7	13.4
Full time	47.5	100.0	67.2	38.4	14.8	14.0	32.8	19.4	13.4
Part time	48.8	100.0	58.8	33.6	11.4	13.8	41.2	27.6	13.6
Part-year worker	50.9	100.0	71.9	30.4	21.1	20.4	28.1	13.3	14.8
27 to 49 weeks	51.3	100.0	72.9	31.1	22.8	20.1	26.1	12.5	13.6
With unemployment [4]	49.1	100.0	76.2	32.7	19.8	23.7	23.8	11.0	12.9
1 to 26 weeks	49.8	100.0	67.2	28.8	17.2	21.3	32.8	15.2	17.6
With unemployment [4]	49.9	100.0	69.5	30.5	18.0	21.0	30.5	14.6	15.9
Did not work during the year	22.2	100.0	68.7	43.3	14.4	11.0	31.3	15.8	15.4

[1] Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years old and over.
[2] Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
[3] Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
[4] Unemployment reported as major reason for part-year work.

TABLE O. INCOME OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES IN 1965, BY WORK EXPERIENCE OF NONFARM WIVES IN 1965 AND COLOR, MARCH 1966 [1]

[Percent distribution]

Work experience of wife of family head and color	Family income							
	Total	Under $2,000	$2,000 to $2,999	$3,000 to $4,999	$5,000 to $6,999	$7,000 to $9,999	$10,000 and over	Median family income
All nonfarm wives	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	$7,426
Worked during the year	44.5	24.9	27.1	33.8	42.1	48.7	54.6	8,290
50 to 52 weeks, full time [2]	18.9	4.1	4.6	9.4	12.1	19.6	27.7	9,594
27 to 49 weeks, full time [2]	7.3	1.7	4.1	4.8	7.0	8.5	9.5	8,683
1 to 26 weeks, full time,[3] or 1 to 52 weeks, part time [3]	20.3	19.0	18.4	21.5	22.9	21.7	17.4	7,263
Did not work during the year	55.5	75.1	72.9	64.2	57.9	51.3	45.4	6,749
White	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	7,744
Worked during the year	43.3	20.5	22.8	33.5	40.6	47.5	53.6	8,640
50 to 52 weeks, full time [2]	18.6	3.2	3.9	8.8	11.4	17.9	27.1	9,798
27 to 49 weeks, full time [2]	7.1	1.3	3.8	4.7	6.7	7.9	9.2	8,800
1 to 26 weeks, full time,[3] or 1 to 52 weeks, part time [3]	15.6	16.1	15.1	20.0	22.4	21.7	17.3	7,630
Did not work during the year	56.7	79.5	77.2	66.5	59.4	52.5	46.4	6,944
Nonwhite	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	4,936
Worked during the year	57.9	46.0	47.0	48.5	59.1	66.7	82.9	5,970
50 to 52 weeks, full time [2]	20.1	5.8	7.7	13.0	19.8	29.6	45.0	7,317
27 to 49 weeks, full time [2]	9.6	4.0	5.6	5.5	9.8	17.0	16.4	7,300
1 to 26 weeks, full time,[3] or 1 to 52 weeks, full time [3]	28.2	33.2	33.7	30.0	29.5	22.0	21.5	4,496
Did not work during the year	42.1	54.0	53.0	51.5	40.9	31.3	17.1	4,158

[1] Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. The proportion of wives with work experience is slightly understated by the exclusion of a relatively small number of wives with work experience whose earnings and/or family income were not reported.

[2] Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

[3] Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

TABLE P. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION GROUP OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

Employment status and occupation group of husband	All persons				
	Married women, husband present				
	Population (thousands)	Labor force			
		Percent of population	Percent distribution		
			Total	Employed	Unemployed
Population	42,826	35.4	100.0	96.3	3.7
Labor force [1]	27,346	37.9	100.0	96.3	3.7
Employed	25,685	36.1	100.0	96.7	3.3
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,742	34.0	100.0	98.2	1.8
Medical and other health workers	518	24.3	100.0	100.0	...
Teachers, except college	536	53.0	100.0	99.3	.7
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	3,688	32.6	100.0	97.8	2.2
Farmers and farm managers	1,040	34.2	100.0	98.6	1.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	5,361	37.4	100.0	98.7	1.3
Salaried workers	3,339	34.0	100.0	98.3	1.7
Self-employed workers in retail trade	850	50.8	100.0	98.6	1.4
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,189	37.8	100.0	99.8	.2
Clerical and kindred workers	2,286	45.5	100.0	95.8	4.2
Sales workers	2,011	41.5	100.0	97.1	2.9
Retail trade	735	46.7	100.0	98.0	2.0
Other sales workers	1,276	38.6	100.0	96.5	3.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	7,557	35.8	100.0	96.0	4.0
Carpenters	699	30.9	100.0	95.4	4.6
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,561	34.5	100.0	95.4	4.6
Mechanics and repairmen	1,844	36.6	100.0	95.6	4.4
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	953	32.3	100.0	96.4	3.6
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,379	38.4	100.0	96.5	3.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,121	37.9	100.0	96.7	3.3
Operatives and kindred workers	7,427	40.2	100.0	95.7	4.3
Drivers and deliverymen	2,001	40.6	100.0	96.1	3.9
Other operatives and kindred workers	5,436	40.0	100.0	95.6	4.4
Durable goods manufacturing	2,727	41.0	100.0	96.2	3.8
Nondurable goods manufacturing	1,338	41.3	100.0	96.7	3.3
Other industries	1,381	38.9	100.0	95.1	6.9
Service workers	2,100	44.3	100.0	96.7	3.3
Protective service and private household workers	737	40.3	100.0	98.4	1.6
Other service workers	1,343	46.6	100.0	95.8	4.2
Farm laborers and foremen	440	23.4	100.0	92.5	7.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	1,962	39.1	100.0	93.6	6.4
Unemployed	898	42.2	100.0	86.9	13.1
Not in labor force	5,480	19.4	100.0	97.4	2.6

[1] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.

TABLE Q. OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT,

[Percent

Employment status and occupation group of husband	Total employed wives (thousands)	Total	Occupation group of employed wives							
			Professional, technical, and kindred workers			Farmers and farm managers	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm		Clerical and kindred workers	
			Medical and other health workers	Teachers, except college	Other		Salaried	Self-employed	Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	Other
Population	14,623	100.0	3.3	6.6	4.2	0.4	3.0	1.8	10.9	20.5
Labor force [1]	13,637	100.0	3.4	6.4	4.2	.4	2.8	1.8	11.4	20.9
Employed	13,152	100.0	3.4	6.5	4.3	.4	2.8	1.8	11.3	21.1
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,585	100.0	7.2	22.0	13.4	.4	1.6	.8	17.2	18.7
Medical and other health workers	126	100.0	12.7	14.3	15.1	.8	1.6	1.6	8.7	18.1
Teachers, except college	282	100.0	6.4	41.8	10.6	1.4	1.1	.7	10.6	12.8
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	1,176	100.0	6.8	18.1	13.9	.2	1.7	.8	19.6	20.2
Farmers and farm managers	556	100.0	2.3	7.2	.9	2.7	2.0	1.8	3.1	6.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2,061	100.0	4.5	7.5	4.9	.....	5.9	4.9	13.1	29.9
Salaried workers	1,186	100.0	5.7	8.4	6.8	.....	5.7	1.7	16.5	22.8
Self-employed workers in retail trade	426	100.0	2.1	5.4	1.4	.....	6.3	10.3	7.0	19.0
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	449	100.0	2.6	7.1	3.3	.....	5.8	8.0	9.6	32.5
Clerical and kindred workers	997	100.0	3.6	5.7	3.9	.1	3.3	1.4	20.9	24.4
Sales workers	811	100.0	3.9	6.9	4.2	.4	4.2	2.8	18.1	26.5
Retail trade	336	100.0	1.8	7.7	2.1	.6	4.2	1.2	11.9	29.2
Other sales workers	475	100.0	5.5	6.3	5.7	.2	4.2	4.0	22.5	24.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2,000	100.0	2.7	3.9	3.6	.2	2.3	1.7	11.5	21.8
Carpenters	206	100.0	2.4	1.5	2.4	.....	2.4	1.9	7.8	23.3
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	515	100.0	2.7	4.7	3.3	.....	2.5	2.1	10.5	19.3
Mechanics and repairmen	646	100.0	2.6	4.7	2.8	.6	2.5	1.4	11.0	21.2
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	297	100.0	2.7	4.4	3.0	.....	1.3	2.4	12.5	21.9
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	525	100.0	1.9	1.7	3.2	.....	1.7	1.3	15.6	24.4
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	411	100.0	3.9	5.4	6.6	.5	2.9	1.7	9.7	21.7
Operatives and kindred workers	2,863	100.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	.2	1.8	.8	6.5	18.6
Drivers and deliverymen	780	100.0	.8	2.4	1.4	.....	1.3	.6	7.7	19.7
Other operatives and kindred workers	2,083	100.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	.2	2.0	.8	6.1	18.2
Durable goods manufacturing	1,078	100.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	.3	1.1	.4	5.2	16.4
Nondurable goods manufacturing	531	100.0	2.4	.9	2.3	.....	.8	1.3	4.0	16.8
Other industries	474	100.0	1.5	2.3	1.5	.4	5.3	1.3	10.3	23.6
Service workers	898	100.0	2.9	2.6	1.6	.....	2.4	1.3	6.2	19.2
Protective service and private household workers	300	100.0	5.0	2.0	1.7	.....	2.3	1.3	9.0	33.3
Other service workers	598	100.0	1.8	2.8	1.5	.....	2.5	1.3	4.8	12.0
Farm laborers and foremen	99	(?)								
Laborers, except farm and mine	663	100.0	2.6	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	.6	4.4	12.7
Unemployed	320	100.0	2.2	1.8	2.8	.....	3.4	.9	8.3	16.6
Not in labor force	981	100.0	1.9	8.8	3.3	.8	4.6	1.8	4.4	14.7

[1] Includes wives of members of Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.

BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND OCCUPATION GROUP OF HUSBAND, MARCH 1966

distribution]

Occupation group of employed wives—Continued									Employment status and occupation group of husband
Sales workers	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	Operatives and kindred workers		Private household workers	Service workers, except private household		Farm laborers and foremen	Laborers, except farm and mine	
		Manufacturing	Other industries		Waitresses, cooks, and bartenders	Other			
7.8	1.3	14.1	3.1	5.1	5.3	10.2	2.1	0.5	Population.
7.9	1.3	14.2	3.0	4.4	5.3	9.9	2.2	.5	Labor force.
7.9	1.3	14.1	3.0	4.3	5.2	9.7	2.3	.5	Employed.
5.8	1.1	3.2	1.1	1.3	.8	5.1	.3	.....	Professional, technical, and kindred workers.
11.1	1.6	2.4	1.6	.....	1.6	8.7	.....	.....	Medical and other health workers.
4.3	.7	2.5	.....	1.1	.....	6.0	.....	.....	Teachers, except college.
5.6	1.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	.8	4.5	.4	.....	Other professional, technical, and kindred workers.
5.9	1.3	8.8	2.3	5.6	4.3	5.2	40.5	.....	Farmers and farm Managers.
12.3	.9	4.3	2.4	.4	3.8	4.6	.2	.4	Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.
8.0	.3	3.8	1.5	.2	3.3	4.8	.2	.2	Salaried workers.
27.2	1.2	2.1	3.8	.5	8.2	4.0	.5	.9	Self-employed workers in retail trade.
9.4	2.0	7.8	3.6	1.1	1.1	4.7	.....	.4	Self-employed workers, except retail trade.
7.0	1.0	8.9	1.5	3.4	3.5	10.1	.5	.7	Clerical and kindred workers.
12.9	.6	5.7	2.2	2.6	3.0	5.3	.6	.....	Sales workers.
14.3	1.5	8.0	3.6	4.8	2.7	5.7	.9	.....	Retail trade.
12.0	.....	4.0	1.3	1.1	3.2	5.1	.4	.....	Other sales workers.
7.2	1.7	18.9	3.5	4.0	6.4	10.0	.3	.2	Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers.
8.7	1.9	18.9	2.9	4.9	5.8	14.1	1.0	.....	Carpenters.
4.1	.4	19.1	4.5	7.8	7.8	11.1	.2	.....	Construction craftsmen, except carpenters.
7.8	1.9	18.0	1.7	3.1	8.4	11.8	.6	.....	Mechanics and repairmen.
6.1	1.3	21.5	4.4	3.4	7.1	8.1	.....	.....	Metal craftsmen, except mechanics.
8.2	2.9	17.9	3.2	3.0	4.6	9.5	.4	.4	Other craftsmen and kindred workers.
9.2	1.7	19.5	5.4	1.7	3.4	5.8	.....	1.0	Foremen, not elsewhere classified.
7.3	1.7	27.5	3.9	5.0	7.3	12.1	1.0	.9	Operatives and kindred workers.
5.9	1.7	20.8	3.6	7.6	11.0	13.1	1.3	1.2	Drivers and deliverymen.
7.8	1.7	30.0	4.0	4.0	5.9	11.7	.9	.9	Other operatives and kindred workers.
7.5	2.5	32.4	3.5	4.0	5.9	12.9	.5	1.0	Durable goods manufacturing.
7.7	.6	42.0	3.2	3.2	5.1	8.3	1.1	.4	Nondurable goods manufacturing.
8.4	1.1	11.2	5.9	5.1	6.8	12.9	1.5	1.1	Other industries.
7.0	1.3	14.0	3.0	6.9	9.0	21.9	.3	.2	Service workers.
9.7	1.7	14.7	1.7	3.7	7.0	7.0	.....	.....	Protective service and private household workers.
5.7	1.2	13.7	3.7	8.5	10.0	29.5	.5	.3	Other service workers.
3.8	.9	17.1	5.6	16.7	7.8	17.1	1.6	1.5	Farm laborers and foremen.
									Laborers, except farm and mine.
4.3	1.5	21.8	4.3	8.3	8.6	14.5	.....	.6	Unemployed.
5.9	1.6	13.0	3.6	14.4	5.6	14.9	.4	.3	Not in labor force.

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE R. OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, BY AGE, AND PRESENCE AND AGE OF CHILDREN, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	Total wives	Presence and age of children							
		None under 18 years				6 to 17 years only	Under 6 years		
		Total	Age of wife				Total	None under 3 years	Some under 3 years
			14 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 years and over				
Total employed: Number (thousands)	14,623	6,811	1,009	3,878	1,864	4,786	3,026	1,381	1,645
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	14.0	14.1	19.2	12.8	14.0	13.5	14.7	13.4	15.7
Medical and other health workers	3.3	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.3	3.4	4.9	4.1	5.6
Teachers, except college	6.6	7.4	10.4	6.0	8.6	5.9	5.7	5.1	6.3
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.2	4.2	5.1	4.0	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.3	3.8
Farmers and farm managers	.4	.5	----	.4	.9	.3	.3	.4	.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	4.8	6.0	1.0	5.9	9.2	4.4	2.5	3.0	2.1
Salaried workers	3.0	3.7	1.0	2.7	5.3	3.0	1.3	1.2	1.3
Self-employed workers	1.8	2.3	----	2.2	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	.8
Clerical and kindred workers	31.4	32.1	53.6	31.0	22.1	30.9	30.5	28.7	32.0
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	10.9	11.6	27.2	10.0	5.9	10.1	10.7	9.0	12.2
Other clerical and kindred workers	20.5	20.6	26.3	21.1	16.2	20.8	19.8	19.7	19.8
Sales workers	7.8	7.9	5.0	7.8	9.8	8.8	6.1	6.2	6.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1.3	1.5	.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	.9
Operatives and kindred workers	17.2	16.3	8.4	19.0	15.2	17.0	19.4	21.0	18.1
Manufacturing	14.1	13.3	7.3	15.7	11.8	13.9	16.3	16.8	15.8
Other industries	3.1	3.0	1.1	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.3
Private household workers	5.1	5.7	3.6	5.2	8.0	4.5	4.7	4.2	5.1
Service workers, except private household	15.5	13.5	7.9	14.3	15.0	16.7	18.3	19.4	17.4
Waitresses, cooks, and bartenders	5.3	4.8	2.1	5.7	4.6	5.7	6.0	6.1	5.8
Other service workers	10.2	8.6	5.8	8.5	10.5	11.1	12.4	13.4	11.6
Farm laborers and foremen	2.1	2.1	.5	1.7	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	.5	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.5

TABLE S. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF WIFE AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HEAD OF HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILY, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Employment status of wife and other family members [1]	Total family heads	Employment status of family head										
		Labor force										Not in labor force
		Total	Employed					Unemployed				
			Total	Nonagriculture				Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 weeks and over	
				Total	Agriculture	Full time [2]						
						Total	Part time for economic reasons	Part time [3]				
ALL HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES												
Total: Number (thousands)	42,107	36,763	35,916	2,252	32,894	361	899	847	304	267	276	5,344
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife or other member employed [4]	44.0	46.2	46.3	46.4	46.4	48.8	44.9	42.9	43.4	42.3	42.8	28.3
Wife or other member unemployed; none employed	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.8	7.2	10.2	3.7	7.2	1.5
Neither wife nor other member in labor force	53.7	51.3	51.4	51.6	51.3	47.4	52.3	49.9	46.4	53.9	50.0	70.2
All husband-wife families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wife in labor force	35.5	38.0	37.8	32.3	38.2	39.6	38.6	42.3	49.3	38.6	38.0	18.3
Wife employed	34.2	36.6	36.5	31.2	36.9	36.3	37.1	37.4	40.5	35.6	35.9	17.9
Other member employed [4]	6.6	7.1	7.1	8.3	7.1	5.5	4.2	7.9	9.5	8.2	5.8	2.7
Other member unemployed; none employed	.8	.9	.8	.6	.8	1.4	.7	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	.3
No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over	6.8	7.4	7.4	5.6	7.7	6.4	4.4	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.1	2.9
No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over	20.0	21.2	21.2	16.7	21.3	23.0	27.8	21.6	22.7	19.5	22.5	12.0
Wife unemployed	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	3.3	1.4	4.8	8.9	3.0	2.2	.4
Other member employed [4]	.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.8	----	----	----	----	----	.1
Other member unemployed; none employed	(5)	(5)	(5)	----	(5)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over	.3	.3	.2	.3	.2	.6	----	1.1	2.3	.7	----	.2
No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over	.8	.9	.9	.6	.9	1.9	1.4	3.8	6.6	2.2	2.2	.1
Wife not in labor force	64.5	62.0	62.1	67.7	61.8	60.4	61.4	57.7	50.7	61.4	62.0	81.7
Other member employed [4]	9.6	9.5	9.6	15.0	9.3	11.6	7.8	5.4	3.0	6.7	6.9	10.4
Other member unemployed; none employed	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	.7	5.1	1.1
No other member in labor force; some 14 years and over	10.3	10.8	10.8	13.3	10.9	14.1	4.6	9.7	3.9	11.2	14.5	6.8
No other member in labor force; none 14 years and over	43.4	40.5	40.5	38.3	40.5	33.2	47.8	40.3	42.4	42.7	35.5	63.4

[1] Data on other members include one person or more.

[2] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, as well as persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, or worked 1 to 34 hours, but usually worked 35 hours or more, or had a job but were not at work.

[3] Includes persons who worked 1 to 34 hours and usually worked 1 to 34 hours.

[4] May also include some others unemployed.

[5] Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE T. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS AND OTHER FAMILY MEMBERS, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND COLOR, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Type of family, employment status of members other than head, and color	Total family heads	Employment status of family head					
		Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed[1]	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force	
ALL FAMILIES							
Total: Number (thousands)	48,278	40,177	83.2	39,168	1,009	2.5	8,101
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Some other member in labor force	46.2	48.4	87.2	48.4	48.6	2.5	35.2
Some other member employed [2]	43.6	45.8	87.4	45.9	41.2	2.3	32.6
Some other unemployed, none employed	2.6	2.6	83.9	2.5	7.3	7.0	2.5
No other member in labor force	53.8	51.6	79.8	51.6	51.4	2.5	64.8
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES							
Total: Number (thousands)	42,107	36,763	87.3	35,916	847	2.3	5,344
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Some other member in labor force	46.3	48.7	91.8	48.6	50.1	2.4	29.8
Some other member employed [2]	44.0	46.2	91.8	46.3	42.9	2.1	28.3
Some other unemployed, none employed	2.3	2.4	91.9	2.3	7.2	6.8	1.5
No other member in labor force	53.7	51.3	83.4	51.4	49.9	2.2	70.2
OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD							
Total: Number (thousands)	1,179	842	71.4	808	34	4.0	337
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	[3]		100.0
Some other member in labor force	50.6	49.3	69.6	48.6		5.3	54.0
Some other member employed [2]	45.6	43.1	67.5	42.9		4.4	51.9
Some other unemployed, none employed	5.0	6.2	[3]	5.7		[3]	2.1
No other member in labor force	49.4	50.7	73.4	51.4		2.6	46.0
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD							
Total: Number (thousands)	4,992	2,572	51.5	2,444	128	5.0	2,420
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Some other member in labor force	44.3	44.3	51.7	44.9	33.9	3.8	44.3
Some other member employed [2]	39.8	40.1	52.1	40.7	28.3	3.5	39.5
Some other unemployed, none employed	4.5	4.2	48.2	4.2	5.5	6.4	4.8
No other member in labor force	55.7	55.7	51.7	55.1	66.1	5.8	55.7
NONWHITE							
ALL FAMILIES							
Total: Number (thousands)	4,782	3,722	77.8	3,533	189	5.1	1,060
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Some other member in labor force	53.4	56.1	81.6	56.5	48.7	4.4	44.1
Some other member employed [2]	48.8	51.7	82.4	52.3	39.7	3.9	38.5
Some other unemployed, none employed	4.7	4.4	73.1	4.1	9.0	10.4	5.6
No other member in labor force	46.6	43.9	73.3	43.5	51.3	5.9	55.9
HUSBAND-WIFE FAMILIES							
Total: Number (thousands)	3,476	3,009	86.6	2,873	136	4.5	467
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0
Some other member in labor force	56.8	58.0	88.3	58.2	53.7	4.2	49.3
Some other member employed [2]	53.2	54.2	88.2	54.6	47.1	3.9	46.5
Some other unemployed, none employed	3.6	3.8	89.7	3.6	6.6	8.0	2.8
No other member in labor force	43.2	42.0	84.2	41.8	46.3	5.0	50.7
OTHER FAMILIES WITH MALE HEAD							
Total: Number (thousands)	175	132	75.4	120	12	9.1	43
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	[3]		[3]
Some other member in labor force	55.9	58.3	[3]	57.5		[3]	
Some other member employed [2]	45.8	46.2	[3]	47.5		[3]	
Some other unemployed, none employed	10.2	12.1	[3]	10.0		[3]	
No other member in labor force	44.1	41.7	[3]	42.5		[3]	
FAMILIES WITH FEMALE HEAD							
Total: Number (thousands)	1,131	581	51.4	540	41	7.1	550
Percent	100.0	100.0		100.0	[3]		100.0
Some other member in labor force	42.6	45.6	54.9	47.0		4.2	39.4
Some other member employed [2]	35.6	39.8	57.2	41.5		3.0	31.3
Some other unemployed, none employed	7.0	5.9	[3]	5.6		[3]	8.1
No other member in labor force	57.4	54.4	48.5	53.0		9.5	60.6

[1] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

[2] Includes families with one or more members employed regardless of the employment status of other members.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE U. EARNINGS OF MARRIED WOMEN, HUSBAND PRESENT, AS A PERCENT OF FAMILY INCOME IN 1965, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, MARCH 1966 [1]

Characteristic	Median percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings	Percent distribution of wives by percent of family income accounted for by wife's earnings								
		Total	Less than 5.0	5.0 to 9.9	10.0 to 19.9	20.0 to 29.9	30.0 to 39.9	40.0 to 49.9	50.0 to 74.9	75.0 and over
Total wives with work experience	22.4	100.0	24.5	7.8	14.2	14.6	15.2	11.9	8.7	3.1
AGE OF HEAD										
Under 25 years	28.2	100.0	18.0	8.5	13.2	12.5	15.2	15.7	13.4	3.5
25 years and over	21.9	100.0	25.2	7.7	14.3	14.8	15.2	11.5	8.2	3.0
RESIDENCE AND COLOR										
Nonfarm	23.8	100.0	21.6	8.0	14.7	15.4	15.9	12.5	8.9	3.1
White	23.6	100.0	22.1	7.9	14.5	15.4	15.9	12.6	8.7	2.9
Nonwhite	25.1	100.0	17.4	8.8	16.1	15.0	16.0	11.8	10.7	4.2
Farm	4.2	100.0	59.2	5.5	9.1	5.9	6.7	5.1	5.8	2.8
WORK EXPERIENCE OF WIFE										
Worked 50 to 52 weeks, full time [2]	37.6	100.0	8.4	1.3	5.3	15.8	25.2	22.7	15.9	5.4
Worked 27 to 49 weeks, full time [2]	29.7	100.0	7.2	3.6	16.8	23.0	22.0	13.5	10.2	3.6
Worked 1 to 26 weeks, full time [2], or 1 to 52 weeks, part time [3]	7.5	100.0	42.9	14.2	20.4	10.9	5.0	3.0	2.5	1.1
FAMILY INCOME										
Under $2,000	4.7	100.0	52.7	8.2	9.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.9	8.3
$2,000 to $2,999	11.4	100.0	40.5	8.1	10.6	9.3	5.7	8.2	8.6	9.0
$3,000 to $4,999	13.8	100.0	36.4	8.6	13.2	11.2	7.4	4.6	11.5	7.2
$5,000 to $6,999	17.8	100.0	28.9	9.0	15.6	10.9	11.8	9.9	10.3	3.8
$7,000 to $9,999	24.4	100.0	19.8	7.6	15.8	15.5	16.2	14.2	9.3	1.7
$10,000 to $14,999	28.6	100.0	14.5	6.8	13.1	18.0	22.7	17.0	7.2	.6
$15,000 and over	24.5	100.0	17.9	6.9	15.0	22.6	19.7	11.7	5.3	.8
Median family income	----	$8,124	$6,343	$7,655	$8,176	$9,294	$9,699	$9,312	$7,476	$4,682

[1] Data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population.
[2] Worked 35 hours or more per week during a majority of the weeks worked.
[3] Worked less than 35 hours per week during a majority of the weeks worked.

TABLE V. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF FAMILY HEADS, BY TYPE OF FAMILY AND AGE OF HEAD, MARCH 1966

Type of family and age of head	Population (thousands)	Labor force [1]						
		Number (thousands)	Percent of population	Percent distribution				
				Total	Employed			Unemployed
					Agriculture	Nonagriculture		
						Total	Full time [2]	Part time [2]
All families	48,278	40,177	83.2	100.0	5.9	89.6	86.3	3.3	2.5
Husband-wife families	42,107	36,763	87.3	100.0	6.1	89.5	87.0	2.4	2.3
14 to 24 years	2,772	2,687	96.9	100.0	3.2	89.1	85.9	3.2	2.8
25 to 34 years	8,423	8,306	98.6	100.0	3.7	89.8	88.5	1.3	2.3
35 to 44 years	9,827	9,640	98.1	100.0	4.7	91.2	90.6	.5	1.7
45 to 54 years	9,147	8,837	96.6	100.0	6.6	90.8	89.6	1.1	2.0
55 to 64 years	6,512	5,656	86.9	100.0	9.1	87.8	84.7	3.1	3.1
65 years and over	5,426	1,637	30.2	100.0	19.0	77.2	53.9	23.3	3.8
Other families with male head	1,179	842	71.4	100.0	11.4	84.6	79.3	5.2	4.0
14 to 34 years	142	135	95.1	100.0	6.7	85.9	83.0	3.0	7.4
35 to 44 years	224	212	94.6	100.0	8.0	90.1	87.7	2.4	1.9
45 to 54 years	278	265	95.3	100.0	10.6	85.3	83.8	1.5	4.2
55 to 64 years	195	164	84.1	100.0	17.7	76.8	74.4	2.4	5.5
65 years and over	340	66	19.4	(3)	----	----	----	----	----
Families with female head	4,992	2,572	51.5	100.0	1.3	93.7	78.3	15.5	5.0
14 to 24 years	238	106	44.5	100.0	----	91.5	79.2	12.3	8.5
25 to 34 years	765	416	54.4	100.0	.5	88.9	74.0	14.9	10.6
35 to 44 years	1,042	690	66.2	100.0	1.0	94.5	81.4	13.0	4.5
45 to 54 years	1,037	728	70.2	100.0	1.0	96.7	84.6	12.1	2.3
55 to 64 years	783	479	61.2	100.0	1.9	94.4	75.6	18.8	3.8
65 years and over	1,127	153	13.6	100.0	5.2	88.9	52.9	35.9	5.9

[1] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, not shown separately.
[2] For definition of full-time and part-time workers, see footnote 1, table C.
[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

TABLE W. OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED FAMILY HEADS, BY TYPE OF FAMILY, MARCH 1966

[Percent distribution]

Occupation group	Total family heads	Male family head					Female family head
		Total	Married, wife present			Other marital status	
			Total	Under 45 years	45 years and over		
Total civilian employed: Number (thousands)	38,398	35,954	35,146	19,488	15,658	808	2,444
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	13.1	13.3	13.4	16.1	10.0	9.9	9.8
Medical and other health workers	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.0
Teachers, except college	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	.8	.6	3.3
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	9.9	10.4	10.4	12.5	7.9	8.1	3.5
Farmers and farm managers	4.5	4.8	4.7	2.6	7.3	8.5	1.0
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	15.1	15.7	15.8	14.0	18.0	11.1	6.2
Salaried workers	9.5	9.9	10.0	9.8	10.2	6.4	3.9
Self-employed workers in retail trade	2.3	2.4	2.4	1.8	3.1	2.2	1.4
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.4	4.6	2.5	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	7.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	9.1	25.6
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	.6	.1	.1	.1	(1)	.2	8.7
Other clerical and kindred workers	7.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	8.9	16.9
Sales workers	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5
Retail trade	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3	4.6
Other sales workers	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	19.9	21.2	21.2	21.1	21.4	19.7	.9
Carpenters	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	----
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	5.5	----
Mechanics and repairmen	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.7	4.6	3.7	----
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	.1
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	2.5	.5
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	3.0	3.2	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.7	.2
Operatives and kindred workers	20.5	20.6	20.7	22.8	18.1	17.4	18.7
Drivers and deliverymen	5.2	5.6	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.1	.1
Other operatives and kindred workers	15.3	15.1	15.1	16.5	13.3	13.3	18.6
Durable goods manufacturing	7.5	7.6	7.6	8.5	6.5	7.6	5.1
Nondurable goods manufacturing	4.0	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.0	3.7	9.1
Other industries	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.8	2.0	4.4
Private household workers	.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	----	10.8
Service workers, except private household	6.8	5.8	5.8	4.9	6.8	7.4	21.0
Protective service workers	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.6	.5
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1.2	.7	.7	.5	1.0	2.0	7.4
Other service workers	3.6	2.9	3.0	2.3	3.8	2.8	13.1
Farm laborers and foremen	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	.3
Paid workers	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	.3
Unpaid family workers	(1)	(1)	(1)	----	(1)	.2	----
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.9	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.1	9.1	.2
Construction	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.5	----
Manufacturing	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	3.0	.1
Other industries	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.7	.1

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1967—O-257-122